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TERMS.

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From the Lexington Observer & Reporter.1 Letter from Mr. Clay on the Subject of slavery and Plan of Emancipation.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1849. DEAR SIR-Prior to my departure from home in December last, in behalf of yourself and other friends, you obtained from me a promise to make a public exposition of my views and opinions upo a grave and important question which, it was then anticipated, would be much debated and considered by the people of Kentucky, during this year, in consequence of the approaching Convention, summoned to amend their present Constitution. I was not entirely well when I left home, and owing to that cause, and my confinement several weeks,

rican Slavery, as it now exists in Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual or indefinite continuance, or some provision shall be made, in the new Constitution, for its gradual aed ultimate extinction?

A few general ocservations will suffice my pres ent purpose, without entering on the whole sub-ject of Slavery, under all its bearings and in every aspect of it. I am aware that there are respecta ple persons who believe that slavery is a blessing that the institution ought to exist in every well or reservation of liberty. Happily, the number who entertain these extravagant opinions is not very great, and the time would be uselessly occupied in an elaborate refutation of them. I would, however, remark that, if slavery be fraught with these alleged benefits, the principle, on which it is maintained, would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve another portion of the same race, when black subjects of slavery could not be obtained, and that in Africa, where they may entertain as great a preference for their color as we do for ours, they would be justified in reducing the white race to slavery in order to secure the blessings which that state is

An argument, in support of reducing the African race to slavery, is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that any white nation, which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage .-Nay further, if the principle of subjugation four ded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind!

If, indeed, we possess this intellectual superiwho has bestowed it, we ought to fulfill all the obligations and duties which it imposes; and these would require us not to subjugate or deal unjustly by our fellowmen who are less blessed than we are, but to instruct, to improve and to en- far

the introduction of slavery into the colonies, un-der the authority of our British ancestors, lament that a single slave treads our soil, deplore the neobstacle, in the fact that there then existed no established colony, to which they could be transported. Now, by the successful establishment of flourishing colonies on the Western coast of Africa, that difficulty has been obviated. And I confess that, without indulging in any undue feelings of superstition, it does seem to me that, it may have the births, deaths and marriages of the whole po been among the dispensations of Providence to permit the wrongs, under which Africa has suffered, to be inflicted that her children might be re-turned to their original home, civilized, imbued ed ultimately to redeem that great Continent from

Without undertaking to judge for any other into Canada. She does not enjoy the security State, it was my opinion in 1799 that Kentucky which some of tha slave States have, by being cov was in a condition to admit of the gradual emancipation of her slaves; and how deeply do I la-ment that a system, with that object, had not been greater length of border on free States than any of now be nearly rid of all slaves. My opinion has

After full and deliberate consideration of the should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation. The first is, that it should recover the fugitives lead to the most painful and the be slow in its operation, cautious, and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion; nor any rash or sud-2d. That, as an indispensible condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some Colony. And, thirdly, that the expenses of their transportation to such Colony, in-cluding an outfit for six months after their arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the diate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences. should be marked by extreme care and circum spection. The inrroduction of slaves into the Colonies was an operation of many years duration; can only be effected after the lapse of a great

I think that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age, all born before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this and other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections, and to unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of the system be a little earlier or later, is not so important as that a day should be permanently fixed, from which we could look forward, with confidence, to the final rmination of slavery, within the limits of the

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860 or any other day, all born after it, I suggest should be free ar the age of twenty-five but be liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expen-ses of their transportation to the Colony and to pro-vide them an outfit for six months after their arri-

selves to be free, at the age of twenty-five, were also to be considered as slaves until they attained the same age, and this rule were continued indefinitely as to time, it is manifest that slavery would be perpetuated instead of being terminated. To guard against this consequence, provision might be made that the offspring of those, who were to I have thus, without reserve, freely expressions. their subsistence for the first six months.

moral and political degradation would be the inevitable tot of the colored race. Even in the free States (I use the terms free and slave States not

states (I use the terms free and slave States not in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that is their present condition. In some of those free States the penal legislation against the people of color is quite as severe, if not harsher, than it is in some of the slave States.—As no where in the United States are amalgamation and couplity between the two races possible. tion and equality between the two races possible, it is better that there should be a separation, and that the African descendants should be returned to the native land of their fathers.

It will have been seen that the plan I have su gested proposes the annual transportation of all born after a specified day, upon their arrival at the prescribed age, to the Colony which may be se-lected for their destination, and that this process of transportation is to be continued until the separation of the two races is completed. If the mancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky until they attained the age of twenty-eight, it would be about thirty-four years before the first annual transportation began, if the system commence in 1865, and about thirty-nine years, if its

operation began in 1860. What the number thus to be annually transpoed would be, cannot be precisely ascertained. In observe it stated by the Auditor that the increase that cause, and my confinement several weeks, that cause, and my confinement several weeks, during my sojourn in this city, from the effects of an accident which befel me, I have been delayed was made upon a comparison of the acceptate number of all the slaves in the State, without regard to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit true and to births. ly the natural increase, which was probably larger. The aggregate was effected by the introduc duction and still more by the exportation of slaves I suppose that there would not be less, probably more, than five thousand to be transported the first year of the operation of the system; but, af

a constant diminution of the number.

Would it be practicable annually to transpor five thousand persons from Kentucky? There cannot be a doubt of it, or even a much large that the institution ought to exist in every whole that the institution ought to exist in every whole and that it is even favorable to the number. We receive from Europe annually emiganized society, and that it is even favorable to the number. We receive from Europe annually emiganized society, and that it is even favorable to the number. We receive from Europe annually emiganized society, and that it is even favorable to the number who grants to an amount exceeding two hundred and tifty thousand, at a cost for the passage of about ten dollars per head, and they embark at Euro pean ports more distant from the United States than the Western coast of Africa. It is true that the commercial marine, employed between Europe and the United States affords facilities, in the transportation of emigrants, at that low rate which that engaged in the commerce between Li beria and this country does not now supply; but hat commerce is increasing, and by the time th roposed system; if adopted, would go into operation, it will have greatly augmented. If there were a certainty of the annual transportation o not less than five thousand persons to Africa, it would create a demand for transports, and the spirit of competition would, I have no doubt, greatly diminish the present cost of the passage. That cost has been stated, upon good authority to be at present fifty dollars per head, including the passage, and six months outfit after the arrival of the emigrant in Africa. Whatever may be the cost, and whatever the number to be mansported, the fund to be raised by the hire of the liberated slave, for a period not exceeding three years will be amply sufficient. The annual hire, on the average, may be estimated at fifty dollars, or one hundred and fifty for the whole term. Colonization will be attended with the painful

parents, and in some instances from ther children; but from the latter it will be only temporary, as ration from their parents will not be until after they have attained a mature age, nor greater than voluntarily takes place with emigrants from Europe, who leave their parents behind. It will be less distressing than what frequently occurs in the state of slavery, and will be attended with the States, in overy section of them, I believe, regret transferred from a land of bondage and degradation for them, to a land of liberty and equality.

And 3d. The expense of transporting the libe le slave treads our soil, deplore the ne-the continuance of slavery in any of there for six months, I think, ought to be provided the States, regard the institution as a great evil to for by a fund derived from his labor, in the manne both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of already indicated. He is the party most benefit any safe, just and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us. Hitherto no such satisfactory plan has been presented. When, on the occasion of the formation of our present Concepts and the slaveholder will have made sufficient sacrifices, without being a solution of Kentucky, in 1799. the gradual emancipation of slavery in that State was agitated, its friends had to encounter a great posed, by the Sheriff or other public agent, in each county, who should be subject to strict accounta-bility. And it would be requisite that there should be kept a register of all births of all children of

the system, enforced by appropriate sanctions.

would be a very desirable regulation of law to have

effect of the separation of the colonists from their

ulation of the State registered and preserved, as turned to their original home, civilized, imbued ommending to the State of Kentucky a system for with the beging spirit of Christianity, and prepartite gradual abolition of slavery is that arising our of her exposed condition, affording great facilitie to the escape of her slaves into the free States and ered in depth by two or three slave States, interv If it had been, the State would er slave State in the Union. That border is the Ohio river, extending from the mouth of Big Sandy never changed, and I have frequently publicly expressed it. I should be most happy if what was impracticable at that epoch could now be accomplished.

Only free, extends from the like to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of near six hundred miles, separating her from the already powerful and growing States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled from most of the counties in Kentucky from the mouth subject, it appears to me that three principles of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Miami, and the irnitating collisions. Hitherto countenauce an assistance to the fugitives have been chiefly a be apprehended, from the progressive opposit to slavery that, in process of time, similar facilities to the escape of slaves will be found in the

States of Indiana and Illinois. By means of rai roads, Canada can be reached from Cincinnati a little more than twenty-four hours.

In the event of a civil war breaking out, or in th nore direful event of a dissolution of the Union consequence of the existence of slavery, Ke with her known value and gallantry; but the supe posed would lay waste and devastate her fair fields Her sister slave States would fly to her suc cor; but, even if they should be successful in the

demnity for the inevitable ravages of the war.

It may be urged that we ought not, by the gradual abolition of slavery, to separate ourselves from the other slave States, but continue to share with them in all their future fortunes. The pow they find that labor more profitable, in the culture of the staples of cotton and sugar, they may per ceive a reason in that feeling for continuing slave ry, which cannot be expected should control the judgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitting judgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitting and proper for her interests. If she should abolish slavery, it would be her duty, and I trust that she would be as ready, as she now is, to defend the slave States in the enjoyment of all their lawful and constitutional rights. Her power, political and physical, would be greatly increased; for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand slaves and their descendants, would be gradually superseded by an equal number of white inhabitants, who would be estimated per capita, and not by the federal rule of three-fifths prescribed for the colored race in the Constitution of the United States.

be free at twenty-five, should be free from their birth, but upon the condition that they should be apprenticed until they were twenty-one and be also afterwards liable to be hired out, a period not exceeding three years for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses to the Colony and It will be more likely to meet with contrary re-The Pennsylvania system of emancipation fixed the period of twenty eight for the liberation of the slaves, and provided, or her Courts have since in the one period or the other shall be selected for the one period or the other shall be selected for the other shall be selected for the one period or the other shall be selected for the other shall be terpreted the system to mean, that the issue of all its commencement. How long a time it will take

until they were old enough to be apprenticed out; but as it is probable that they would be most gen-erally bound to him, he would receive some inlemnity from their services, until they attained Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of hu-

condition of the white laborer; augment the value of our lands, improve the agriculture of the State, attract capital from abroad to all the pursuits of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; redressed, as far and as fast as we prudently could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suf-fered at our hands, and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indiscriminate hom-age to the great cause of the liberty of the human

Kentucky enjoys high respect and honorable consideration throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world; but, in my humble opin-ion, no title which she has to the esteem and ad-miration of mankind, no deeds of her former glory, would equal, in greatness and grandeur, that of being the pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human slavery, and in estab-lishing the descendants of Africa, within her ju-risdiction, in the native land of their forefathers. I have thus executed the promise I made, allu ded to in the commencement of this letter, and l hope that I have done it calmly, free from intemperance, and so as to wound the sensibilities of none. I sincerely hope that the question may b considered and decided, without the influence of party or passion. I should be most happy to have the good fortune of coinciding in opinion with a ma-jority of the people of Kentuck; but, if there be a majority opposed to all schemes of gradual eman-cipation, however much I may regret it, my duty will be to bow in submission to their will. It be perfectly certain and manifest that such majority exists, I should think it better not to agi-tate the question at all, since that, in that case, it would be useless, and might exercise a pernicious collateral influence upon the fair consideration of other amendments, which may be proposed to our Constitution. If there be a majority of the people of Kentucky at this time, adverse to touching the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, we, who had thought and wished otherwise, can only indulge the hope that, at some future sing of Providence, the cause, which we have so

In any event, I shall have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the State, to the subject, and to myself, by placing my sentiments per-With great regard, I am your friend and obedient

RICHARD PINDELL, Esq.

From the Warren Intelligencer. MR. EDITOR:-I have read with painful interest your leading Editorial of the 31st ult., entitled, "The Convention and the Slave question." You say, "with reference to the slave question, we have but few words to say at present. We are decidedly opposed to its being agitated during the canvass for delegates. It cannot possibly do good, and might, and probably would do harm. The friends of emancipation must

see that this is not the time to test the matter. When this subject is brought before the people to be decided at the ballot box, it should come as an isolated question, disconnected and unencumbered from every-

Now, sir, my principal object in addressing you this communication is to inquire of you when the time will come to ACT in reference to emancipation? You believe that the present is not the proper time; but er time. Will you be kind enough to tell

The Convention that met in 1792 and

discussed the question of slavery. Rev. David Rice, the most prominent Presbyterian Minister in the State at that period, the conquerors of the world. was a member of the Convention. He in a labored argument (which I now have before me) attempted to prove "slavery inconsistent with justice and good policy." He certainly established his position, but it is said that a majority of two-only two-Convention and the present Constitution was adopted. Every one acquainted with the history of that period knows how earnestly Henry Clay, in all the ardor of youthful eloquence, advocated the cause of gradual emancipation. He was not a member of the Convention, but one of his biographers says that "through the public press and in assemblies of the people, his best converts aware everted for its (the measure). stitution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and ex- of the Convention, but one of his biograstitution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and exclusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of any other State. The government of each slave State is bound, by the highest and most solemn obligations to dispose of the question of slavery, so as best to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people of the State. Kentucky being essentially a farming State, slave labor is less profitable. If, in most of the other slave States, they find that labor more profitable, in the culture. tion, however, thought the time had not come to rid the State of Slavery. Does not every man now know that it would have been highly auspicious to the interests of the Commonwealth if Mr. Clay's policy time. We are about to have a third Convention, and still, it is argued, that the agitation of the question of emancipation would be premature. Singular question. this! fated, it would seem, to perpetual prematurity. I beg pardon, Mr. Editor .-You intimate that the question may be discussed when it can be presented as an "isolated" one. Still a difficulty suggests itself. When will it be, when can it be, an isolarights of the propriston of sizes, in their fullest contained the propriston of sizes, in their fullest would flow from it, from the diminished value of extract, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right united to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right united to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right united to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right united to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have the right under the constitution of their saves and their transportations, a general disputation would exist accessed and sometime to their saves and their transportations, a general disputation would exist accessed as a perfect on the state of the would be state, and the restrict the seems destined to possess the whole of the which James Monroe received 183, D. Tompkins Vice President.

1820—Twenty-fow States, 232 votes, of which James Monroe received 231, D. D. Tompkins Vice President.

1820—Twenty-fow States, 261 votes, of their saves and their transportations, a general disputation would exist under the stabilish another constitution? And there was an extraction of the state of their saves and their transportations, a general disputation would exist under the stabilish another constitution? And there was a stable to the state of the state of their saves and their transportations, a general disputation would exist under the stabilish another constitution? And there was a state of the was a perfect on the state of the state

may cluster around it. The cause of emperipation, I am aware, now wears rather soloomy aspect. It is period to arrive? Mr. Hale made the fol. dent. Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of human life have some compensation or alleviation. The slave-holder is generally a land-holder, and I am persuaded that he would find, in the augment of value of his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization. He would also liberally share in the year cannot be extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. These have been so of the extinction of slavery. They would make same and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it ten and so fully stated, that I will not nor is ten and so fully stated, that I will no understood that the Democrats, as a party, body politic, but the di-ease which is preving on its vitals is suffered to become more and more malignant. Sapient doctors truly! Mr. Editor, I intended when I took up my pen to write only a few lines. My for whom there is no such thing as justice apology for writing so much is that wheth- to be expected.

E TANCIPATIONIST.

Flogging in the Navy. The practice of flogging in the navy has been the subject of debate in the Senate. with a result which we much regret, notwithstanding that some of the members who disapproved strongly of the mode of punishment, voted against the proposal to abolish it, for the reason that it came before them as an amendment to an appropriation bill on which it was out of place. Congress has not always shown itself so fastidious in regard to the matters with which it has burdened the appropriation practice of scourging the seamen who navilegislative method, for he sake of its immediate abolition.

barbarity of the practice, and it will not long survive; another session of Congress, we hope, will put an end to it. question whether those on whom we rely for faithful, willing and fearless service on the ocean, amidst the most frightful dangers of storm and battle, are to be subjected. like brute beasts, to the lash, is one which will not be long before the American people without a decision in the negative. The debate nobly. He said: very quadrupeds which bear the yoke of

dispensed with, were not alluded to.

service, from which panishments of the of the navy and have nothing to do with grossly degrading nature which such men them. I feel a deep mortification, sir, in as Badger, of North Carolina, Butler, of seeing a man-one who is brave-one who South Carolina, and Yulee, of Florida, de- will die in defence of his country, either in it may be inferred from your article that fended the other day in the Senate, were the army or navy—tied up and flogged. you are of opinion that there will be a prop- long ago excluded, certainly ought to be feel humiliated, sir, by such a spectacle; considered as establishing the position that and I should like to have the subject prothose punishments are not necessary to dis- perly examined." cipline. It is the French soldier's sense of formed the first constitution for Kentucky honor, and not his fear of the lash, which is appealed to as his motive of action. Under this system the French armies became

Mr. Yulee talked a great deal of non sense in the Senate chamber the other day. about the necessity of discipline, and asked whether Mr. Hale, who moved the amend-ment dispensing with the lash, would resolve the government of the navy into a Kentucky a free State. The Constitution made in 1792 continued in operation only a few years. In 1799 there was a second government of a navy and of an army must necessarily be a perfect despotism-yet this despotic authority has been long wielded in the French army without corporeal correc-tion. What can be more despotic, more

poreal chastisement.

Mr. Niles said, with great force, in arguing the question on Manday:
"Let those who defend this law, [permit-

ting flogging in the navy, show by conclusive reasoning that there is a necessity for it, and this necessity can only be shown using the whip, then we have the alterna-tive presented to us to abandon the whole naval service, or to kep it up with a barbarous law of this character. Sir, I want to make the experiment-

The experiment has been so successfully made elsewhere, that to make it in the Aaron Burr Vice President, ted question? If it is not discussed at pre- American navy also cannot be attended ted question? If it is not discussed at present, of course the new Constitution will
be, to say the least, not more favorable to
be, to say the least, not more favorable to be, to say the least, not more favorable to been struck from the list of punishments George Clinton Vice President. emancipation than the one we now have, which says, "The General Assembly shall of almost every civilised nation except which James Madison received 122, Geo. have no power to pass laws for the eman- Russia. Those whose recollection extends Clinton Vice President. have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves," &c. With such a pro.
hibition in the new Constitution, how can
hibition in the new Constitution, how can no provision for Colonization.

Until the commencement of the system had been in operation some years, I make him shameless in his degradation, as the system had been in operation some years, I hibition in the new Constitution, how can have the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have an operation as late in the season, with special to the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have an operation as late in the season, with special to the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peoting that its effect was to hiden the offender, to have a constant the subject of slavery come before the peotin

be slaves for life. In the mean time, if the right emancipation, and it is desirable that that formality of a trial. This, it may be said, which Jackson received 219 and Mr. Clay be exercised, that trifling loss would not be incurred. The slaveholder, after the commencement of the system, would lose the difference in value between slaves for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five. He might also incur some inconsiduted expense in rearing, from their birth, the issue of those who were to be free at twenty-five, until they were old enough to be apprenticed out; and it is desirable that that tormality of a trial. This, it may be said, to received 219 and Mr. Clay is an argument drawn from the abuse of the rest, John C. Calhoun Vice President.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will tell is an authority which it is impossible to preserve which Martin Van Buren received 170, over Harrison 97, R. M. Johnson Vice President.

Sunday School in Kentucky.—I have thought, over Harrison 97, R. M. Johnson Vice president.

Sunday School in Kentucky. The reply is, that it is an authority which it is impossible to preserve which Martin Van Buren received 170, over Harrison 97, R. M. Johnson Vice President.

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Sunday School in Kentucky.—I have thought, over Harrison 97, R. M. Johnson Vice president.

Sunday School in Kentucky.

Sunday School in received 219 and Mr. Clay the rest, John C. Calhoun Vice President.

1836—Twenty-six States, 294 votes, of opinion at the present time towards the middle in rest, John C. Calhoun Vice President.

Sunday School in Kentucky.

S

some changes should be made in the Judi- of such utter insignificance is an offence of beer

the removal of slavery! They would make whose rights are regarded with this indiffer-some important external applications to the enca by the tribunals which should protect them? Can we expect anything but that brutality in the officers should generate brutality in the seaman; that the seaman should feel bitterly that he belongs to a class er it be popular or unpopular I am a de-Even if the practice could be kept clear

of these abuses, there are hundreds of instances to show that its effect is to create that sense of degradation of which we have already spoken, and which is the fruitful parent of immoralities and crimes. Mr. Hale said well in the debate-

"We have tried what the lash will do: we have tried what brutalising the sailor will do; we have tried what degradation will do; and now let us, in the name of a common humanity, appeal to these generous tars and see if there be any human nature in their hearts; let us see if they do not possess some of the elements of a high, bills, and so strong is our horror of the generous and noble character, that we may enlist in our behalf and call to our aid for gate our vessels of war, that we could have the establishment of a wholesome discipline readily consented to some sacrifice of strict in what the Senator from North Carolina has so well termed the right arm of our national defence. Why is it, sir, that, The question has been discussed, how. while humanity is lifting up her voice, and alone shall be left to have the finger of man, as the only creature that walks erect with the image of God upon his counted debts. nance, that is still subjected to that degra-

The words of Mr. Benton, who declared that he unwillingly voted against the amendment to the appropriation bill, closed the

"I am not in favor of scoprging Ameriman, are indecile to the lash in proportion to their intelligence and spirit; a high spirited horse is spoiled by being flogged.

The opinion of the English Board of Admiralty was adduced in the debate to show that flogging agreed better with the the army and in the navy, and there was nature of human beings than with horses, no scourging; that was reserved for slaves, and that it was necessary to inflict that for barbarians, for those below the dignity mode of chastisement to keep up that if a Roman. It may be that some persons discipline of the navy. The opinions of other distinguished English of the control of the lash might be advantageously the officers of the navy the instruments or agents to correct the incorrigible part of The example of the French military mankind. It is better, sir, to get them out

Electoral Statistics

Originally, there were two persons voted for, the person receiving the highest vote being declared President, and the other the Vice President. Jefferson and Burr, having each the same

number of votes, and the protracted and of raising cattle, horses, sheep, and other One barrel will then sell for as much as three or exciting scenes that followed, occasioned a change of the Constitution.

There have been sixteen elections by the people, in which Virginia has elected the President eight times-Massachusetts has had the Presidency twice-Tennessee three times-New York, Louisiana, and Ohio, for many years yield a large supply of pel-

New York has elected the Vice President seven times, Massachusetts three times, Virginia twice, South Carolina twice, Kentucky and Pennsylvania once each.

From 1804 to 1820, the successful Presidential candidates were nominated by Congressional Caucuses, and since then all parties have selected their candidates by National Conventions.

The electoral Statistics are as follows: 1789-Ten States voted, George Washington, President, received 77, all the votes cast, John Adams, Vice President.

1792-Fifteen States, 135 votes, which George Washington freceived 132

elected Thomas Jefferson President, and tains. 1804-Seventeen States, 176 votes, of

to prevent American sailors from being which Gen. Harrison received 234, over might not be uninteresting to you. The writer flogged to death, when may we expect the Van Buren 174, John Tyler Vice Presi- is describing a new school which he had organ-

1844-Twenty-six States, 275, votes, of

INCREASE OF VOTES.

Years								Votes.
1828		*						1,162,118
1832	-	360		4	-	BO*	-	1,200 040
1030		1	100					1,501,298
1840	*	8						2,402,665
1844		-		*	9=4	30	g/A	2,702,549
1348	*							2,575,284*

Not including Texas or South Carolina and omitting some townships in the States from which no returns were received.

The Judiciary committee of the Massahusetts House of Representatives, has been directed by that body to inquire into the expedency of providing by law for the ex-emption of the Homestead from sale under execution for debt. Homestead Exemption is fast becoming

the sentiment of the country, It will still the conservative feelings of legislators, and fear on the part of business men that it will operate unfavorably in the collection of be resisted for a time, perhaps for years, by lebts. Enlightened christian law-givers, however, must sooner or later come to the conclusion, that it is unwise, if not barbarous, to strip even of the home that covers them, the wife and children of the man whose indiscretions or misfortunes have annual report was then read, after which, the immersed him in debt: and sagacious busi. Rev. S. I. Prime, one of the Secretaries of the ness men, it seems to us, cannot fail finally to perceive, that to take from a debtor all he has-to knock from under his feet the last plank he stands upon-to cast out into the street, moneyless and shelterless, the ated in that service. As each man's turn occurs wife of his bosom and the children of his about twice a year, this would cover over a fifty love—is the surest way of all in which year's ministry. His subject, the conduct of Hannah, Samuel's mother, in the temple, was ever, which is one important step; the attention of the public has been drawn to the scorn pointed at him forever, as the only will induce him to exert every nerve to set him to work again, and the feeling that accumulate new earnings and pay off old

Though there may be no little humbug in many of what are called the "philanthropic movements of the day," there can be none in that legislation which is manifestly huin that legislation which is manifestly humane—and of this character, most truly, is that which has for its object the inalienability of the Homestead for debt.—Cin.

To the President, Directors & Co., of the Boston and California Mining and Trading Company:

GENTS:—I present this treatise on mining and

Wheat, oats, corn, rye, and all other cereal grains grow luxuriantly. In the more southern parts of the country, the fruits of the tropics flourish side by side with those of the temperate zone. The forests yield a large supply of tim-

ber, not only for the more ordinary purposes of life, but also for ornamental uses. The grape flourishes in unequalled luxuriance, and both in climate and geographical features, California resembles the wine countries of Europe. The sugar-cane grows so readily, that the southern part of Calfornia will, ere many years shall elapse, furnish sufficient sugar for the consumption of the whole territory.

The pasturage afforded by the country is of the most luxuriant description, and is Apples: capable of sustaining immense numbers of omestic animals.

suit will receive an impetus which will make California 'the exhaustless granary of

nake California the exhaustless granary of world.'

The wild animals of the country will or many years yield a large supply of pelics, while the elk, the deer, the hare, and the country will applies for market, unless it be Codlins, &c., supplies of excellent food.

The numerous varieties of the feathered

The rivers and lakes will vie with the ocean in affording supplies of piscatory food; and in short, the resources of nature alone will, for years to come, keep famine from the

doors of the most indigent.

The water-power of the country afford every facility to the manufacturer,

the unsurpassed beauty and grandeur of the budded in the spring as soon as the bark will

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

is describing a new school which he had organsed where none had ever before existed:

"Some of the children walk from four to five which James K. Polk received 170, over Mr. Clay 64, Geo. M. Dallas Vice President.

1848—Thirty States, 290 votes, of which Gen. Taylor received 163, and Lewis Cass 127, Millard Fillmore Vice President. occasions. I rejoice that I have been privileged to be an instrument in getting up this school, for I believe that it will result in more glory to God, and good to man, than any other christian effort that could be devised for this com-

"I suppose you have a prayer meeting in your city especially for the interest of Sabbath schools. I bessech you, present the claims of this mountain Sabbath school to that meeting. And now, in behalf of these poor children, deprived of many of the rich blessings which the children of your Sabbath schools enjoy—who have a saw or anioved the retributes of many never saw or enjoyed the privilege of such a school before—who have no spiritual guides qualified to instruct them in the way of salva-tion—and also in behalf of their poor ignorant parents, who are looking on the movement with deep interest and amazement—I desire to pre-sent our united and sincere thanks."

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK PUBLISHING SOCIE-TIES.—A pamphlet has been issued in Phila-delphia, attributed to a clerical bookseller of that city, with this formidable title: "An Appeal to the Christian Public, on the evil and impolicy

BERGEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY -The anniersary of this auxiliary to the American Bible Society was held at Hackensack, New Jersey, on Tuesday morning, Rev. Mr. McFarland, presiding. Rev. J. M. M'Auley, of this city, delivered a discourse from Hebrews 1. i. The American Bible Society, made an earnest appeal for increased interest in the work.

The Thursday lecture in Dr. Frothingham's church, in Boston, February 1st, was the hundredth occasion on which Dr. Pierce had offici-TREASURES OF DIVINE TRUTH .-- A handsome

been presented to the "Boston and California Mining and Trading Company," by John Mears, of Dorchester. We have been permit-

copy of the Holy Scriptures, says the Bee, has

the search for hidden treasure. It is the best that has fallen under my observation. Accept the try response its contents, follows the in-structions—and may the blessing of God, its Author, attend your efforts to obtain durable Yours, truly,
JOHN MEARS

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1848.

acknowledges the receipt of five hundred dol lars from George Deuglas, Esq., of Douglas Farms, now in London, through Rev. Doctor Phillips, for the supply of those destitute of the Scriptures in New York.

AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND .-- Mr. Barry, of the Mt. Hope Nursery, and the Horticultural Editor of the Genessee Farmer, writing from London to that paper, makes the following remarks in regard to American and English

Large quantities of American apples have omestic animals.

The vast herds of cattle and horses which most of them have been of indifferent quality, roam the hills and plains of California, and badly gathered and picked, and hence they do not command high prices, nor do us any the most important source of her prosperity.

There is an unfailing market here for our When a more industrious and thrifty race orchard products, but to make the shipment of shall take possession of the vacant lands them profitable, it is absolutely necessary that which now invite the settler, the business hand-picked and packed in the best manner. useful animals, will be immensely augmen- four; and the freight, which is the great item, ted, and every kind of agricultural pur. will be no more on a barrel that will sell more readily for \$5, than one that will bring \$2.--Many of the apples I see here cried up as 'nice

tries, while the elk, the deer, the hare, and that come in early for cooking, and Beaufine, many minor quadrupeds, will furnish large &c., for drying. They see it will be impossible for them to compete with American orchardists. Yesterday I examined two or three hundred va-The numerous varieties of the feathered tribe will do their part in yielding food of the most dainty quality.

The sea will supply inexhaustible quantities of the most delicious shell-fish, and the pearl oyster will yield a double treasure.

The rivers and lakes will vie with the ocean among the best specimens, and they were not half the size we grow them. The most esteemhalf the size we grow them. The most esteemed varieties pointed out to me, by Mr. Thompson, such as Pearson's Plate, Wormsley Pippin, Pomme Royal, Inot our Pomme Royal Golden Harvey, Sturmer Pippin, &c., are small inferior looking things—in size from that of a small Pomme Gristo that of a Siberian Crab, but they are generally harder and richer than ours .votes, and all that were cast, John Adams
Vice President.

1796—Sixteen States, 138 votes, of which John Adams received 71, Thomas
Jefferson Vice President.

1809—Sixteen States, 188 votes, Thos.
Jefferson 70, Aaron Burr 73. No choice by the people, and the House, after six days' ballotting and thirty-six ballots, elected Thomas Jefferson President, and

SPRING BUDDING OF FAUIT TREES .-- It may United to all these natural advantages, is not be generally known that fruit-trees can be

inasmuch as one year's growth of the bud is But I count most of all upon the race obtained in advance of those budded in summer of men who will mainly people and govern or fall. Scions cut the previous fall or winter

The Twenty-fifth of April.

Friends, remember that this important day is rapidly approaching. For the sake of the cause, for the sake of the State, it is essential that all parts of the Commonwealth be well represented at Frankfort. Let there be no delay. Hold your meetings at once. Choose your delegates or make arrangements to go yourselves. The larger the number the better. We want to have the voice of the people uttered, and uttered with clearness and decision.

Who Shall Begin?

A friend writing from one of the most wealthy and influential counties of the State says, "there are many friends of Emancipation here, but, unfortunately, each one depends upon some other to make the first move."

So is it in other sections. Men are waiting for other men to act. Mr. J. waits for Mr. R., while Mr. R. patiently waits for Mr. J., and the cause somewhat impatiently waits for both. Have you not sufficiently illustrated the beauty

of patience? Patience, we admit to be a very lovely virtue, but it can hardly take the place of earnest activity. Milton says with truth: "They also serve, who only stand and wait;"

but the old here uttered this thought, not because he would find excuse for inaction, but that he might obtain comfort in his state of involuntary inaction. The stern patriot had lost his sight in consequence of his ceaseless labors for liberty and right. When we have worked as Milton worked, we may rest as Milton rested. Friends, wait no longer. Mr. J. call upor

Mr. R. this very evening and propose action .-Perhaps you may meet him coming to call upon you to make the same proposition. All the better. Each will be cheered by the interest of the other. Call a meeting of your neighbours. Discuss the matter freely, thoroughly. Put strong, convincing arguments into every man's hand. Do you say you have no documents for distribution? Let us know and we can supply

We have at this very time on our table pamphlet full of information, strong in argument, admirable in style, stirring in appealjust such a pamphlet as we should like to have placed in every house in Kentucky. Will you help us in placing a copy in every house?

Time is precious; the call is urgent. The cause of humanity pleads for action; shall it plead in vain?

Slavery and White Laborers

We understand that strenuous efforts are made in some parts of Kentucky to array poor for their daily bread, against the emancipation cause. These men are told that, if the emancipation party should succeed, their condition will be materially injured; that instead of holding a position of respectability in society, they will become a low and degraded caste. They are told that while slavery exists, all menial services will be performed by blacks; but when those services and will thereby be injured and disgraced. Slavery is thus represented as the friend of the poor white man and freedom is

it be true that the white laborer finds in slavery a friend-in freedom a foe; for if this be so, we might as well cease from further effort in behalf of freedom.

You say that if slavery werd abolished menial labors would devolve upon poor white people. You take it for granted, when making assertion, that all the blacks are to be removed from the State, for if they remain here even as free men, upon them would fall many of the same labors which they now perform.

But admitting that all the blacks should be removed, and that none but white laborers should exist in the State, and, consequently that labor of every kind should devolve upon them, would they thereby be degraded and disgraced?

We answer with all confidence and earnest ness, no, by no means. No labor was ever known, no labor can ever be known, possesse of power to disgrace a man. Idleness may dis grace a man, and crime may disgrace him, but labor, honest labor, never.

What, say you, is not a man degraded by menial occupatione? Ah, there is the difficulty; menial occupations, i. e., as the word implies, the occupations of menials, of servants, slaves. Because certain labors have chiefly been done by slaves, therefore they are regarded as slavish | donor. er menial occupations. Here we have one illustration of the dark influence of slavery; it has placed its foul mark upon labor, and hence labor is regarded as degraded and degrading .-The degradation is in slavery not in labor.

Suppose that instead of seeing the labors. which you call menial, performed by slaves you had been accustomed to see them performed by persons beloved and respected, would those labors be considered by you either as degraded or degrading? Or, to bring the matter nearer home, are there any labors, whether called menial or not, which you would shrink from Frankfort. performing for one beloved and respected, a father, mother or sister? Or would you consider yourself disgraced by performing such labors? Surely not. Why not? If labor, any 25th April. labor, be degraded in itself, then its performance must be degrading, under any circumstances. under all circumstances. If labor be defiling, then all who labor must be defiled. If the degradation be inherent in labor, it must always inhere, and every laborer must partake of the

But it is not inherent. Whatever degradation attaches to labor is the result of accidental association. Sever it from its unnatural and unhallowed association, and it stands forth in its native character stainless and honorable.

Let us present a simple fact in illustration of this statement. One of the most eminent, use ful and honored bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, was accustomed all his life to perform the menial labor of brushing his own boots. Was the venerable man degraded thereby? , Was he disgraced by the Secretary. W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n. labor? Certainly not. The labor, in this instance, had no slave-mark upon it, and it was

respectable, honorable labor. Take another illustration. In our school-boy by the friends of emancipation in Louisville. days we had a classmate, whose mind glowed The great object of the committee will be to with high and holy ambition. He aspired to publish valuable pamphlets and essays for disreach the heights of intellectual and moral tribution through the State. From many quargreatness, but the hand of poverty pressed ters applications are continually made for facts heavily upon him. What should he do? Give and statistics bearing upon the subject of eman up the eager pursuit, renounce his fond hopes? cipation. Those applications, we trust, will

EXAMINE R. please to call them. By unwearied toil and and unwavering fidelity he obtained money enough to enable him to enter the oldest uniest dreams of his youth. There he sat side by as respectable and as respected as the proudest and most gifted of his associates.

Say you that that young man was degraded by his labor? Far, far from it. Instead of and hearts of thousands who could not otherbeing degraded by his labor, his labor was en- wise be brought to reflect upon the subject of nobled by him.

and respected by all.

man is more respected in the slave than in the freedom. free States? Let facts answer. What is the test of the regard paid to man? Is it not the In reply, let us compare two of the old States of the Union, Massachusetts and North Carolina. In 1840 they had nearly the same population, not varying much in either State from 700,000. In both States there are poor white people; in which are the poor and their children most respected? Massichusetti says to her poor, "Intelligence is power. It is right that your children should be aducated and thus have s fair chance with the children of the rich. will build school houses therefore, and educate

your sons and daughters." The promise is fulfilled, and out of her whole population, Massachusetts had in 1840 about 4,000 men and women who could not read, and those mostly foreigners. And how does North Carolina treat her poor? Flatters them, talks to them of the dignity of white people, and suffers their children to grow up in gross ignorance, without the power to spell a word in the Bible or deipher a line of the Constitution of the Union. In 1840 North Carolina had about 50,000 men and women unable to read.

And now, reader, tell us in which of th two States you think the poor man is most esteemed. In the one in which his mind is developed, and he is made a man, or in the one in which he is doomed to perpetual childhood?

You cannot long hesitate in answering. The difference is too marked to permit of doubt and uncertainty. But why such difference? The one is a free the other a slave State. In the one you see freedom's care for the poor; in the other, you see slavery's care for the poor.

Judge ve then which is the friend and which the foe of the laboring white man. We entreat you to weigh this subject well. By your selfrespect and your desire of the respect of others: by your love for your children and your desire sult. You will think wisely and -- well.

The Knoxville Tribune. The article, which we have placed in another column, from this valuable paper, will be read From this article t will be seen that the spirit of emancipation is not confined to Kentucky. but is winging its way over our beautiful sister State, Tennessee. We hail every such indication with gratitude and joy, for we believe, as we believe in our own existence, that the

must triumph. Its progress may be delayed for a period, but that final and entire success will attend it, we no more doubt than we doubt the ultimate establishment of right and justice throughout the world. Work on then, friends. Let no dishearten. Onward in faith and hope. Pray

prosperity and human happiness. The cause

well. Let the earnestness of your exertions attest the sincerity of your wishes.

An Earnest Friend of Emancipation We have received a letter from a friend i Bourbon county, enclosing ten dollars for the publication and distribation of valuable docuof interest in the good work. The money shall be used in accordance with the wish of the

Friends, throughout Kentucky, be up and doing. Let us see to it, that our fellow-citizens in every county, town, and precinct of our beloved State, have the means given them of forming a correct opinion on the great subject. Let pamphlets containing facts and statistics be spread broad-cast, that no man may have ignorance as a plea for inaction.

The Coming Convention at Frankfort. A meeting of the friends of Emancipation in Christian county, is called for the 10th inst., to be held in Hopkinsville, to send delegates to

The friends of Emancipation in Boyle county, are to hold a meeting at Danville, on the 17th inst., to appoint delegates to the meeting on the

Corresponding and Executive Co At a meeting of the friends of emancipation held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Corresponding and Executive Committee, with power to

enlarge their number and fill vacancies: Wm. Richardson. Reuben Dawson. Wm. E. Glover, Patrick Maxcy, David L. Beatty, Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone,

At a meeting of the Committee, February 28. Lewis Ruffner and James Speed were added to the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen surer, and Bland Ballard Corres R. Dawson, Secretary.

From the foregoing notice it will be seen that a standing committee has been appointed

Mr. Clay's Letter.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers this interesting and important letter .versity in the Union, to cherish there the fond- The plan of emancipation which Mr. Clay offers may or may not commend itself generally to the friends of the cause; but whether his wide, lasting and beneficial influence. The mancipation. But the great merit of this And so it must ever be. Tear off from labor document consists, as it seems to us, in its clear twined around it and let it be associated with of slavery and of the practibility of its removal. in the year 1843—that it was printed in Cinintelligence and integrity, and it will enjoy the No veil of sophistry is thrown over Mr. Clay's cinnati—and that it was published in Louisville, honor with which the Creator designed it should mind to hide from his view the repulsive fea- by "W. S. Brown," 1849. So our copy is fresh be crowned. In the genial air of freedom alone tures of the slave system. He recognises and and sweet from the press. Who is "W. S. can labor breathe freely, and the laborer walk admits its character as a system of oppression, Brown," of our fair city? He is not quite as flung indignantly into the fire by the advocates forth in the dignity of manhood, respecting all and rejoices that an opportunity is presented to celebrated in the book publishing line, as Har- of slavery. Kentucky slaveholders are men of reasoning, you believe that the laboring white and of proving herself the sincere friend of the happiness of knowing a very large portion

We have read with no little wonder the comnen, a man among men? And where are impolicy of agitating the subject of emancipasuch rights and privileges most fully enjoyed? tion. We perhaps do not clearly understand what ground the Journal occupies just at present, for though deprecating discussion and agitation, it is almost daily discussing and agitating the exciting question; but we suppose derstood as occupying is that of opposition to Mr. Josiah Priest may argue one's self un-On this ground, we presume, it claims that Mr. that much ignorance. Josiah will please to

Clay stands. What reason has the Journal for this claim ble time for the discussion of the question of matter." We are serry for it, but candor comwell that his letter would be read with avidity to general discussion, universal agitation. The a slashing distribe against pestilent emancipavery fact that he has written at this time in regards this time as the fit time for discussion. But, says the Journal, Mr. Clay expressly admits that if it be perfectly certain and evident that a majority of the people of Kentucky are opposed to discussion, the subject should be dropped, and therefore he virtually admits the impolicy and impropriety of discussion now. We cannot see the force of this reasoning .-

Clay. Well, is it perfectly certain and evident? of wormwood. Stamboats are good travelling sion of them through the press, still write for The Journal affirms that it is. On what author ity? We should be glad to learn what proof knock passengers into chaos. Boots keep one's sense,) upon such subjects as those for whom sertion. Will it adduce the authority of our corns. Rain revives the parched earth, but to investigate. Legislature? Very poor authority, in our sometimes it pours down so long that it drowns the action of the Legislature has been bitterly companions, but somehow it will happen that is to be one of a series. "The interest of nonmeditate long and thoroughly upon the question their indignant constituents that the action of when we say that the bookof freedom. And if after due deliberation, you the collected wisdom of Kentucky has been do not determine to enrol yourselves among entirely misunderstood, and that it really meant is not the greatest bore we ever saw in print. iberty's friends, and to become carnest advo- nothing? Yes, we are seriously told that, if but of all the books we ever saw, it combines the error of this supposed impression, and to cates of emancipation, we will confess that we we will carefully examine the most objections absurdity and silliness in the most abundant show that the non-slaveholding white populable resolution, we shall find it meant nothing! And such is the useful and highly honorable manner in which the honorable Legislators of we have not yet been able to decide. The caseing subjects with which as legislators they

> now pronounced by men who voted for them, on a concatenation of the most unsurpassed as meaningless and absurd, be brought forward absurdities, and then our opinion would change

> We believe that, so far from being opposed to the discussion of this great subject, a ast desire discussion, and desire it at this very time.
>
> We believe, moreover, that Mr. Clay regards irradiates with his corporeal presence. the present as the very time for discussion, and that his letter was written in the hope at once of facilitating discussion and giving it a right

shows that he was not mistaken. It is hailed to prove the unity of the race and to account tigation. This spirit will not rest until the and labor. He only prays truly who labors subject of slavery has been thoroughly dis-

> and magnitude of the difficulties necessarily times seem to us most propitious. A bright white, a color unlike the set hue of his parents, especially to those living in East Tennessee day is dawning upon our beautiful State. - while he made Ham black as the driven char- where slave labor is less valuable than it is well; your labor shall not be in vain.

Mewitt's Daguerreotype Gallery. We know of no pleasanter place in our city to while away a half hour, than our friend Hewitt's tasteful and elegant rooms. Those who love music have all the appliances at hand; and those who love cheerful conversation, if (as fortunately for him seldom happens) the proprietor is disengaged, are sure of a treat; but above all, the exquisite specimens to be met with at every turn, show the perfection which has been attained in to call at Mr. Hewitt's-they will be sure not to

Our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. Henry M Bullitt, has been tendered and has accepted the

men were characterised, during their connection with the Institute.

Both the Law and Medical Departments of

"STRICTURES ON ABOLITIONISM." This is a very think the pro-slavery men in Kentucky are How does the existence of slavery serve to keep fascinating title, and in truth it is a title that sinful men that every one should require them it up above the average plice of free labor at the ought to have.

The first queer thing that struck us in lookclerk's office of the District Court of the U. Kentucky to become the pioneer in the great per, or Carey, or Cadell, or Longman, or Miller, of the men and women, boys, girls, and dogs in the city of Louisville, we never before heard of ments of the Louisville Journal upon this let- the publisher of this book. Mr. "Brown," enjoyment of rights and privileges which will ter. The editors claim that Mr. Clay occupies being rather a "green hand at the bellows," enable him to stand on a level with his fellow- the same ground with them in regard to the will pardon us for offering him a bit of advice, namely, that, hereafter, when he wishes to knock emancipation hito a cocked hat with a book, he can get it printed on terms quite as to all lovers of the "idle trade:" favorable in this city as in Cincinnati.

The author of the book is "Josiah Priest." Who is "Josiah Priest" of the Northern District of New York? Although not to know take notice that we have looked into his book, in which, as Pepys said of Evelyn's book on If Mr. Clay does not think the present a suita- Solitude, we do not find "much excess of good mancipation, why does he discuss it? If he pels us to say to Josiah that his book considered thinks the time inappropriate for agitation, with reference to its literary qualities, to its why does he not keep silent? He knew very style, its logic, or its learning, is not exactly the foremost book in all the world. Whether it in every part of Kentucky, and would give rise be considered as amessay on biblical criticism' tionists, a genealogical romance, or an effort to favor of emancipation is proof positive that he Pickwickianize the scriptures, it fails to reach that pitch of absolute perfection which its excellent author designed it should hold in the admiration of all the generations between this and that day on which the heavens shall melt with fervent heat.

There is nothing unmixed in this world un-

pages induced us to believe that it was only the lows:nave no right to meddle, and passing resolutions silliest book in the world, and just as we were which mean posing:

about to adopt that conclusion, and to stick to
it through this. In this, we were sure to light

There has been much discussion in relation to the diversities of human color, and the influence of physical causes in the production of these diversities. Philosophers like Pritchard and Lawrence, have labored long and learnedly Listen to how Josiah accounts for the blackness intended the formation" of Ham and Japheth, hearts are cheered, and we cannot repress our mother," in a "supernatural manner," making ble than free labor." emotions of hope and joy. The signs of the them just what he pleased. He made Japheth Now this is an important fact to slaveholders very pleasantly acids these words: "This solu-

will certainly importalise you.

There is a projudice in many minds disparaging to the contrative powers of Jackasses.— If a booby arises in any neighborhood, he is immediately called an ass. Now, it is doubt-less true that lacks are very foolish animals ate return for labor with us. Negroes are not the Transylvania University. Dr. B. for two were always indicated by the longitude of the slave labor become less valuable than free labor,

helping hand. He could not beg. But ne could work, and work he did. With manly independence he hired himself out to a family independence he will spend the Sab. In Kentucky. The president of the respect of the north in the north independence he will spend the Sab. In Kentucky. The president of the North. If the prices of their manufactured articles in high independence he will spend the Sab. In Kentucky. The president of the North. If the prices of their manufactured articles in high independence he will spend the Sab. In Kentucky. The president of the North in the North in the North in the North in the North in

the sale of the book are perambulating the advantage they are to reap from the reduction of Massachusetts has an absolute, as well as a rail We were presented with a book of over four State, taking advantage of the excitement on the price of cotton? and, in order to that reduchundred pages, a few days ago, on the back of the subject of slavery to induce the advocates of tion, from the abolition of slavery? which, in shining gold letters, were the words the institution to purchase copies. We do not And as to the price of free labor in the South

orable competition with the children of genius, plan be adopted or not, his letter will have a we have not the power to resist. So we pitched to perform a pennance so cruel as the reading of North? Simply, if at all, by degrading labor into the book, and found it to be pretty well Mr. Josiah Priest's book. As Mr. Priest says, by fastening a stigma upon it; by so bringing it printed; in addition to which it has all those they did not perpetrate the great atrocity of into partial contempt, that a white man has to ciliatory, that it will win its way to the minds external graces which "books that are books" stealing away the negroes from their homes in be paid a sum greater than that paid at the North Africa, and therefore it is hard they should have in order to reconcile his mind to the odium of the dreadful curse of reading such a book im- his task. Admit, then, that slavery does ening into the book, is that it was entered "in the posed on them. We protest against any sen- hance the price of free labor in the South, at tence in which all semblance of mercy is want- the expense of the degradation of labor itself. the deadly associations which slavery has en- recognition of the essential wrong and injustice States, for the Northern District of New York," ing. Such a sentence would be denounced Is the southern free laborer to be expected to against Kentucky pro-slavery men were they required to read Mr. Priest's leaden lucubrations. We predict that nine-tenths of the copies of this book which are sold in this State will be sense, and no man whose silliness does not how the poor white man is looked upon super-But will you now say that, in spite of all work of redressing the wrongs of centuries, or Galignani, for, sooth to say, though we have make him akin to Priest himself, will ever volciliously by the domestic negro servants of the untarily undergo such refined torture as the country. He can never hope to rise to the true reading of such a book. As we have given our readers a spec

volume with some rhymes, of which the suboined are the six first lines, which we commen

Here ends our labor, whether good or be

A Subject for the People

he Nashville "Union" of the 16th ult., containing a long and able editorial upon "The interest of non-slave owners in the slavery question," has been placed in my hands. With its party bearings I have nothing to do-for in my discussion of the subject, I am resolved to know neither Whig nor Democrat. Its leading idea seems to be "the importance of the issue" presented in the slavery question; and its leading purpose, to draw the attention of southern readquestion and hear what is to be said upon either less it is the absurdity of some men. Every side. I say "a disposition in the public mind;" "If it be perfectly certain and evident," says Mr. every honey-pot there is sure to lurk a portion unfettered in their thoughts and in the expresconveyances, but they sometimes blow up and living readers, and (unless deficient in common

The immediate object of the "Union," is humble opinion. Why, is it not notorious that the farmer's crops Books are very pleasant pointed out by the caption of the article which own eyes. denounced, not in one or another part of the we sometimes get hold of one that is an awful slaveholders in the slavery question." Such is State, but in many, we may say almost all sec- bore. We hope Mr. Josiah Priest will not think its heading. "The idea prevails extensively," are interested in the question; whilst those who are not such owners may look on with indifference as to the result." In endeavoring to prove proportions. Whether it is more silly than tion of southern States, have a personal interest absurd, or whether it is more absurd than silly, in perpetuating the institution of slavery, he has made a candid admission, which is worthy Kentucky employ themselves at Frankfort, dis- glaring and unsurpassable silliness of some the attention of all slaveholders. It is as fol-

[The italics and capitals are my own.] "Slavery once existed in these very northern States, where opposition to it now prevails with most force. It was not abolished because it was to prove that the people of Kentucky are op- until we read a little further on and were forced litical evil-that is, BECAUSE IT WAS ASCERTAINED again to pronounce in favor of the pre-emi- THAT SLAVE LABOR WAS LESS PROFITABLE THAN made, it became a matter of self interest to proour mind on this interesting point, we shall vide for the abolition of slavery, and the shackles to the discussion of this great subject, a ast tank, great pleasure in informing Josiah by fell from the colored man, simply because his majority of our fellow-citizens most earnestly epistle on the result, provided he in the mean-

I have no doubt that in the assertion that slavery was abolished in the northern States, not betribute to the motives of arrant selfishness alone. throughout the State as a timely address. It for the blackness of the negro. But until Mr. in the humane work of emancipation which has given a new impetus to the spirit of inves- Josiah Priest took this subject in hand, it was they accomplished. We have reason to believe somewhat dark, tangled, and perplexed. He that they considered slavery to be both morally solves the whole mystery with infinite ease, and politically wrong, and that, moved by the cussed, and of the result of that discussion we thus showing that unaided genius is superior joint, harmonious influence of these two considerables. to all the learning and science in the world .- erations, they abolished it. The admission of the "Union" is, however, both truthful and reasonable exultation. We know the number of the negro: He says that Providence "super- important, that "experience and investigation satisfied them, that slavery was "a political attendant upon great social changes, but our the sons of Noah, "in the womb of their evil;" that is, "that slave labor was less profita-

Friends, be of good courage. Work on-work coal, or the ace of spades. Having thus accounted for the dasky hue of Ham, Mr. Priest labor is not always, at all times and in all places, more profitable to the employer than slave labor; tion of the mystery of the origin of the negro's that it was because the soil of the northern color, we trust will be acceptable." Oh, yes, States is adapted to grain growing and pasturage certainly, very acceptable, Mr. Priest. Your rather than the production of cotton, rice and to a very few extracts. account of the matter is just the thing. You sugar, and because manufacturing pursuits were have hit the nail on the head. This discovery found to be suited to the genius of the people and the character of the country, that they abolished slavery. Do not the same causes operate but we shall hencieforth contend fiercely against needed by us to grow corn and wheat and oats their being considered the most foolish of ani-male. Since we need Mr. Priest's acquaintance and sloths themselves, if they do that. It is successful controversy against those who assert culiar adaptation by nature to manufacturing that Jacks are the unwisest of creatures.... purposes; and if I understand the facts of the Length of ears is not an unerring indication of case, it is in manufacturing, that the especial the foolishness of the head they ornament. If excellence of free labor over slave labor is manthe size of the ears were always in an inverse lifest. In the course of his argument, the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in ratio to the size of the brain-if vacuity of brain "Union" makes this averment: "Whenever yoears occupied a chair in one of the St. Louis
Medical Schools, with eminent credit to himself.
He is a gentleman of unusual vigor of mind, and
He is a gentleman of unusual vigor of mind, and his acquirements are both profound and exten- could draw over the top of his head so effect- stances, the slave is known to be an absolute tax We have no doubt that his accession to ually that a "dreadful bad cold in the head" upon the owner; and it is probable that he is

Eighty-one young gentlemen received the degree of M. D. last Morday evening. The Faculty speak in high terms of the attention, study and gentlement of the origin of the Black man's Color, and gentlement by which these young and gentlement received the Megro of African things, and must always remain so. This thought is so strongly impressed upon their minds, that it pervades and discolors their views of every subject they investigate. But it is his Character as sell in Ancient as in Modern certainly erroneous. The true interest of one from all contemplation of the fortunes that member of the body politic, must be that of all contemplation of the fortunes will nevertheless is the title of the wonderful book, the object of which is to prove from the Bible that Negro

Slavery is in account and account and the South of the one. The true interests of the North of the South Both the Law and Medical Departments of the Law and Medical Departments of the Louisville University, are enjoying a high that of the one. The true interests of the North the Louisville University, are enjoying a high that of the one. The true interests of the North come.

Slavery is in accordance with the will of Heaven and the South can not really clash. They are and that it is sinks to try to extirpate it. We indeed one. But suppose for a moment, that as being unknown in the counsels of the nation, DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT POLK.—Mr. Polk left wish the pro-slavery men much joy over this the "Union" teaches, the feeling at the North and lost to the history of the world? In our up the eager pursuit, renounce his fond hopes?
Oh no; that would be death. To science and sound learning he had consecrated mind and heart. With the whole-souled devotion of youth he had offered his vows and the roughout Kestucky.

Any applications addressed to Bland Ballard, corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymour, the means of intellectual progress? No rich relatives stood near with outstretched arm and helping hand. He could work, and work he did. With manily could work and could work and could work he did. With manily could work and could work

assist in the perpetuation of slavery, upon the ground that it will add a few cents to his weekly income, whilst it keeps his occupation depressed and contemned, and he himself is regarded in the light of a bond-man, because he does the work of a slave? Every body knows dignity of a free man, where his constant employment is that of the slave. This readily the biblical criticism of Mr. Priest, it is but fair enough accounts for the fact that the free daythat we should afford them a delectable extract laborers who immigrate to the United States from his "poetry." He closes his extraordinary from European countries, and those who leave their homes in the old free States, seldom come to the South or Southwest. They prefer to go its numbers are few. Athens was small; yet where they can be free men in truth and in deed; where the stamp of shame which is fixed upon the slave, will not be transferred even in idea, by association to themselves. And if it be true that they could obtain higher wages at the that lies between her eastern and western boun-South, but reject the opportunity of doing so, hat their self respect may be presert To THE EDITOR:- By the courtesy of a friend, degradation that clings to the slave, and by natural sympathy to his employment, may not be fastened upon them, does it not convey an repressive lesson to all non-slaveholders in the

What is wanted at the South, is to have labo lignified in the apprehension of men's minds. It is the institution of slavery that debases it The children of families, which are commonly The children of families, which are commonly to supersede the necessity of a knowledge of called "respectable," in consequence of being Pathology, or the Laws of Disease; but the waited upon, on every trifling occasion, by neers to that importance, under the belief that groes, learn not only to be idle and lazy, but to "they must settle definitely" the issue itself think with horror of condescending so low as dwelling are than two-thirds of its value in "at no distant day." Aside from the intellec- to perform many little duties for themselves. tual pleasure enjoyed in reading the article, I which a boy or girl otherwise raised would do was gratified to see it, for the reason that it in- without a moment's hesitation. A master cardicates a disposition in the public mind to come penter but recently illustrated this subject to up manfully to a discussion of the merits of the me, by the case of one of his journeymen, who and more to the rules of reason and true enjoy. who declined, from shame, to carry a small from the equally vicious extremes of barbarism bundle of clothing or something equally harmpleasure is attended with some pang, and in for editors and their correspondents, however less, along Gay street to his lodgings, until the master carpenter proposed to do it for him, when and amusement, and subordinate its ridiculous his moral courage rose sufficiently high to enable him to accomplish the task. If working divided day and night. It will secure cleanliness men know their own interests they will never and purity, more intimate and personal than the Journal has of the correctness of this as- feet comfortable, but occasionally they produce they write are more or less interested and ready lend their aid to perpetuate an institution, the any the laundress can supply. It will teach effect of which is thus to degrade their occupations, not only in the eves of others, but in their A STAVEHOLDER

> Twelfth Annual Report of the Hon. Horace Manu, Secretary of the Mass. Board of against his temptations. It is a lesson of un-Education.

> deeply interesting Report. The pleasure and satisfaction with which we always peruse the tive but pleasant. But to lose sight of the first writings of Mr. Mann, have been accompanied by a sensation of sadness, caused by the thought ing; and, from the rank of men, to descend to

> For twelve years this gifted man has labored indefatigably in behalf of the cause, for which he sacrificed political distinction and the large pecuniary emoluments of a lucrative profession. our dwelling-houses and public edifices, which In some of the European governments there is a high officer who bears the title of Minister of Public Instruction." A minister of public would think of erecting a mansion, without an atruction has Mr. Mann truly boon, and acof the term. He has ministered, served, the ingress and egress of air, into and from sitting ful, thorough, and devoted, he has the thanks not only of the citizens of Massachusetts, but of the friends of education every where.

The labors of Mr. Mann have not been in vain. An impulse has been given to the cause of free institutions, common-school education, which can never be lost.

The following table shows in a very striking manner the increase of interest in Massachusetts in her school system, during Mr. Mann's

Secretaryship. Town and City Appropriations .- Taking the year 1837 as a starting point, the following table shows the aggregate of voluntary approby towns and cities, during the last eleven years. The increase of each year upon the pre-

course one mi				-	
In 1837, the ap	propri	ation w	as		
less than				\$400,000	
1838-9, it was,				447,809	ı
1839-40, "				477,221	
1840-1, "			-	491,015	ļ
1841-2, "		100 m		510,590	
1842-3, "				516,051	
1843-4, "				548,470	
1844-5, "				576,556	1
1845-6, "				611,652	
1846-7, "				662,870	
1847-8, "				749.943	

In reading this Report, passage after passage we have felt tempted to quote, that all the readers of the Examiner might share our enjoyment. In fact, the temptation is to quote the whole laws impressed upon them can be no less than Report, but, unfortunately, our space limits us

How beautifully the mission of Massachu-

esented in the following passage:-"So far, too, as political power, founded on

tive, existence. She exists for her present prople and for their posterity, as well as for the Union at large. Though relatively declining, when compared with the whole country, yet there is an actual and constant increase in her numbers. Within her narrow borders, she will soon have a million of people; and what anile power can adequately comprehend the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears, the honor or shame of a million of human beings, belonging to the same generation; or sum up the fearful aggre-gate of happiness or misery for themselves and their descendants.

"Let us thank Heaven, too, that there other standards of greatness besides vastness of territory; and other forms of wealth besides mineral deposits or agricultural exuberance. Though every hill were a Potosi, though every valley, like that of the Nile, were rank with fatness, yet might a nation be poor in the most desperate sense;—benighted in the darkness of barbarism, and judgment-stricken of Heaven for its sins. A State has local boundaries which it cannot rightfully transcend; but the realm of intelligence, the sphere of charity, the moral domain in which the soul can expand and expatiate, are illimitable,—vast and boundless as the omniprescence of the Being that created them. Worldly treasure is of that nature that rust may corrupt, or the moth destroy, or thieves steal; but, even upon the earth, there are mental treasures which are unapproachable by fraud impregnable to violence, and whose value doe not perish, but is redoubled with the using. A State, then, is not necessarily fated to insignifi cance because its dimensions are narrow, nor doomed to obscurity and powerlessness because low as were her moral aims, she lighted up the whole earth as a lamp lights up a temple. Judes was small; but her prophets and her teachers were, and will continue to be, the guides of the world. The narrow strip of half-cultivable land. daries, is not Massachusetts; but her noble and incorruptible men, her pure and exalted women, he children in all her schools, whose daily less one are the preludes and rehearsals of the great juties of life, and the prophecies of future emi STATE.

We might look far before finding a more striking representation of the importance and value of the science of Physiology, than in the following extracts:-

"Not only will a general knowledge of Human Physiology, or the Laws of Health, do much former is as much better than the latter as prevention is better than remedy;—as much better as all the comforts and securities of an unburnt money from the insurance office. A general diffusion of physiological knowledge will save ally revolutionise many of the absurd customs and usages of society, -- confirming them more and of artificial life. It will restrain the caprices and follies of Fashion, in regard to dress excesses to the laws of health and decency. It will reproduce the obliterated lines that once men "to eat that they may live, instead of liv ing that they may eat." When Satan approaches in that form, in which he has hitherto been most seductive and successful, -the form of intoxicating beverages,-those who wear the talisman of this science will have an antidote speakable importance, to learn that nourish the order of beasts. Physiology would reverse swine who now sit at epicurean tables, and drink of the Circean cup. Every intelligent man deplores the almost universal condition of have been built without regard to the necessities of the human system for pure air. Were Physiology universally unders apparatus for its thorough ventilation, at all admission of light. Apertures and flues for the rooms and sleeping-rooms, are as necessary the architectural idea of a well-finished house as nasal orifices are to the anatomical idea of a man; and a dwelling without the means of ventilation is as incomplete and as unsightly as a man without a nose. A knowledge of this science would establish a new standard of beauty,-the classic standard of the Greeks, in which strength was a primary and indispensable eleable folly and guilt of those matrimonial alliances, where hereditary disease; and even insanity itself, are wedded, and the health, mind, and happiness, of a family of children are sacrificed, for the mercenary object of adowry.'

"Each of our organs is an avenue, through which death may invade us; and innumerable hold perpetual siege at every avenue, and watch for an opportunity to enter and destroy. And vet, air and nourishment, heat and cold, moisture and dryness, we must encounter, and we must have: for they are the permanent conditions of our being. How intelligible, then, and how authoritative, does the doctrine become, that high nature! A person without high health is just as much at war with nature, as a guilty soul is at war with God; and the struggles of our frail bodies against the resistless might of the elements, will be as unavailing as that of our souls against the retributions of Omnipotence."

"One more idea is inseparable from this subbodies are God's workmanship, he sees that the God's laws. If these laws, then, are God's laws, we are bound to recognise and obey them We are bound to obey a law which God has impressed upon the body, on the same principle that we are bound to obey a law which he has npressed upon the soul. And, here, how pertinent and forcible, is the great idea which has en set forth so distinctly by a late writer,-Mr. Geo. Combe,] that, when we know a law ie soul, there may, indeed, sometimes anse what we call a conflict of duty, when the subornate obligation of the former must yield to the premacy of the latter; but this refers to relaimportance, and not to inherent obligation.

ervable in all private dwellings, the Trannsylvania Institution will prove highly advantageous to the students who resort thither, and advance his already very desirable reputation as a successful and able teacher of Medicine.

The product that his accession to the family would be a complaint that would never afflict the delectable log cian, Josiah Priest.

Perhaps some of our readers would be pleased to see the title of Mr. Priest's book. Here it is:

Some persons seem to cherish the idea that the original without the exaggeration of a color or a line. We are confronted by these stern realities, these incontrovertible facts; and respect to the delectable log cian, Josiah Priest.

Some persons seem to cherish the idea that the original without the exaggeration of a color or a line. We are confronted by these stern realities, these incontrovertible facts; and respect to the delectable log cian, Josiah Priest.

Some persons seem to cherish the idea that the original without the exaggeration of a color or a line. We are confronted by these stern realities, these incontrovertible facts; and respect to the delectable log cian, Josiah Priest.

Perhaps some of our readers would be pleased to see the title of Mr. Priest's book. Here it is: towns, and in whatever else may promote th general salubrity of the atmosphere; in fine, by a religious observance of all those sanitary regulations with which modern science has blessed the world.

For this thorough diffusion of sanitary intelli its leading principles, and of their application to the varying circumstances of life; let all the older classes in the schools be regularly and right-

We do not wonder that the Common Schools of Massachusetts flourish when such an intel-

which, therefore, is European theory is blind to Divine will? The European theory is blind to with its immortal growth?" what constitutes the highest glory, as well as the highest duty, of a State. Its advocates and adhighest duty, the highest and admirers are forgetful of that which should be their highest ambilion, and proud of that which con stimes their shame. How can any one, possess ed of the attributes of humanity, look with satisfaction upon the splendid treasures, the golden regalia, deposited in the Tower of London, or in Windsor Palace, each "an India in itself," while thousands around are dying of starvation; or have been made criminals by the combined forces of temptation and neglect? The present condition of Ireland conceals all the glories of the Butish crown. The brilliant conception which polices the nationality of Great Britain as a superb temple, whose massive and grand proportions are upheld and adorned by the four hundred and Thurty Corrinthian columns of the arisisturned into a loathing and a scorn. when we behold the five millions of paupers that nd shiver at its base. The galleries and ountains of Versailles, the Louvre of Paris, her Notice Dame, and her Madeleine, though multiilied by thousands in numbers and in brilliancy. mild be no atonement for the hundred thousand Pansian ourriers, without bread and without The gallenes of painting and of sculpture, at Rome, at Munich, or at Dresden, which body orth the divinest ideals ever executed or ever

onceived, are but an abomination in the sight

ing beings, -beings that have hearts to palpi-

around them, upon the capacities of human na-

part, by fashion and by law, Christianity is yet

to be discovered. At least, it is yet to be applied

practice to the social condition of men. Our ambition, as a State, should trace itself to a different origin, and propose to itself a different bject. Its flame should be lighted at the skies. is radiance and its warmth should reach the darkest and the coldest abodes of men. It should seek the solution of such problems as these: To what extent can competence displace pauperm? How nearly can we free ourselves from the low-minded and the vicious; not by their expatriation, but by their elevation? To what xtent can the resources and powers of nature be of suffering, in all its forms, can be relieved; or, etter than relief, how much can be revented? Cannot the classes of crimes be sened, and the number of criminals, in each ninished? Our exemplars, both for and for private imitation, should be the ables of the lost sheep and of the lost piece of the whole people; when we have reformed the and that which was lost. Until that day shall rive, our duties will not wholly be fulfilled, and rambition will have new honors to win."

which Mr. Mann so fervently pleads, we must

"How divinely wise were our Pilgrim Fathers, when they forssaw, that if they could give knowledge and virtue to their children, they gave them all things. Wonder and admiration seize trong; but they have taught us, that the swiftf mind that best befits us. We have our Futuastening upon us, -a futurity, now fluid-ready, of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal. he impress of our plastic touch, whether this

the heritage of joy or of woe, which we shall beweath them. Shall they look back upon us, with Ishall look with consequence to the enlighters of the particulation of that body, to adopt such measures of concillation as may harmonise contained that the particulation of that body, to adopt such measures of concillation as may harmonise contained that the particulation of the best of Adams, subscribed for the suspension of the particulation of the suspension of the particulation o chinery of things will continue its momentum, acknowledge no limits but those of our wideand work out its destiny upon the character and spread Republic. appiness of our descendants.

But not the fortunes of our children alone, of our children's children, are dependant upon 8. The influences of our conduct extend out- ult: ward in space, as well as onward in time. We are part of a mighty nation, which has just embarked upon the grandest experiment ever yet attempted upon earth;—the experiment of the capacity of mankind for the wise and righteous government of themselves. Fearful are the issues which hang upon the trial; but few and simple the conditions that predestine its result. The firmament, though pillared upon rottenness, shall armament, though pillared upon rottenness, shall e upheld; and the light of day shall continue to levisit the earth, though the sun be blotted out, sooner than a Republic shall stand which has not Knowledge and Virtue for its foundations. let are we not braving the result of this expenment, in impious defiance of the conditions on which Heaven has decreed that the trial shall urn? Within a brief period of time, our popu ation has spread itself westward from the Atlantic, through more than twenty degrees of longitude. It has erected thirty States, and given to each a Republican frame of government. Yet, in more thon half of these States, no provision worthy of the name, is made for replenishing the common mind with knowledge, or for training

than the eastern expanse, It stretches through the result and reward of all, a race of the circumference of the globe. Half the poputhe result and result duties and bear the burdens of life, would room to spare. It is now a waste, more dreary the dathes and bear the minikin specimens of the than desolation itself; for it is filled only with the earth. The indition specimens of the who now go on dwindling and tapeting who now go on dwindling and tapeting savage life. Yet soon will every rood of its surface be explored by the centrifugal force of the Saxon soul, and whatever of vegetable wealth is and womanino.

spread upon it, or of mineral wealth is garnered beneath it will be a spread upon it, or of mineral wealth is garnered beneath it, will be appropriated by the vehemence is would pain, disease, it may be consumption of Saxon enterprise. Shall this new empire, wild remain; but it would be consumption in wider than that of the Ptolemies, and almost as extensive as that of the Consumption. extensive as that of the Cæsars, be reclaimed to humanity, to a Christian life, and a Christian history; or shall it be a receptacle where the avarice, the profligacy, and the licenticusness of a of Massachuseus and the licenticusness of a corrupt civilisation shall cast its criminals and let and short shall cast its criminals and breed its monsters? If it is ever to be saved from such a perdition, the Mother States of this According to the European theory, men are Union,—those States where the institutions of into classes,—some to toil and earn, learning and religion are now honored and cherseize and enjoy. According to the ished, must send out their hallowing influences usetts theory, all are to have an equal to redeem it. And if, in the benignant Providence for earning, and equal security in the of God, the tree of Paradise is ever to be planted ent of what they earn. The latter tends and to flourish in this new realm; if its branches ownent of what they condition; the former to the grosest are to spread, and its leaves to be scattered for equalities. Tried by any Christian standard the healing of the people; will not the heart of every true son of Massachusetts palpitate with tandards, can any one hesitate, for a desire, -not a low and vain-glorious ambition, in declaring which of the two will pro- but such a high and holy aspiration as angels might feel,—that her name may be ungraved upon plate, is the more conformable to the its youthful trunk, there to deepen and expand

President Taylor's Inaugural, WASHINGTON, March 5, 12 M.

To-day at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, President elect of the United States, delivered to the Senate and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of American citizens in front of the Capitol, the following Inaugural address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:-Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and in compliance with the time honored custom to address those who are now as embled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Mag istrate of this Republic of the United States, hold ing a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most pro and gratitude; but when I reflect that the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

distinguished civil attainments and matured expe of Heaven and of all good men, while actual rience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to m assistance in the Executive departments, ind tate, and nerves to agonise, and affections to be viduals whose talents, integrity, and purity of rushed or corrupted,—are experimenting, all character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable discharge of the trusts t pround their, upon the capacitate of mandards be committed to their charge. With such aids une for suffering and for sin. Where standards and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope the capacitate of the charge of the committed to their charge. With such aids and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope the capacitate of the charge of the committed to their charge. ike these exist, and are upheld by council and to execute diligently and impartially, and for the devolving upon me. In the discharge of these du ties, my guide will be the Constitution, which this day swear to preserve, protect, and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I sha look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the ex ample of those illustrious patriots I shall alway refer with reverence, and especially to his exam ple, who was, by so many, styled the Father of his country. To command the army and navy of the United

States, with the advice and consent of the Sengverted into human welfare; the peaceful arts ate; to make treaties, and appoint ambassadors, of life be advanced, and the vast treasures of hu-man talent and genius be developed? How much mation of the state of the Umon, and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary; nd to take care that the laws shall be fai entrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall briefly allude to the principles which shall control me in their execu-

surance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations have hitherto made, and proclaim my fixed deter-mination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great Repub-lican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active ser We have, perhaps, already transcended our condition of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympa-thize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice them all things. Wonder and admiration seize of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it st of resources. They have taught us the great is our interest, no less than our duty, to remain lesson, how the fiercest elements obey, and how the most obdurate and intractable of nature's substances bend and melt before the power of knowledge, and the fervors of a saintly heroism. Their deeds have taught us, not only that the nace is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; but they have taught us, that they say if the strong; but they have taught us, that they swift. ment, confident of its own strength, and resolved the strength that shall triumph in the strife, are to be found in the soul, and not in the limbs of man. But though, to this untitled, yet noblest ty and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by ancestry, we are bound to pay the homage of our gratitude, and to accept their benefactions with a fihal love; yet neither the complacency of enjoyment, northat of retrospection is the frame.

njoyment, nor that of retrospection, is the frame best interests and the true honor of the country. The appointing power vested in the President ity, as they had theirs;—a futurity rapidly imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it astening upon us,—a futurity, now fluid—ready, is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, as clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded capacity, and fidelity, indispensible requisites to the bestowal of offices, and the absence of either

It shall be my duty to recommend such Constisuch be for good or for evil, it is to be struck into tutional measures to Congress as may be necesthe adamant of the unchanging and unchangea- sary and proper to secure encouragement and ble Past. Into whose form and likeness shall protection to the great interests of agriculture, we fashion this flowing futurity? Of Mammon? commerce and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors-to provide for the speedy extinguish-"Clear, and more clear, out of the dimness of ment of the public debt-to enforce a strict ac country time, emerge, to the vision of faith, the myriad hosts of the generations that shall succeed us. These generations are to stand in our places, to be called by our names, and to accept itself, in which all legislative powers are invested, places, to be called by our names, and to accept by the Constitution, to regulate these and other

atters of domestic policy.

I shall look with confidence to the enlighteneneration for our wisdom and beneficent fore- ed patriotism of that body, to adopt such mea-

sense, the asserted brevity of human life is a which we this day occupy, and let us seek to defiction. The act remains, though the hand serve that continuance by prudence and moderathat wrought it may have perished. And when tion in our councils—by well directed attempts to our spirits shall have gone to their account, and assuage the bitterness which too often marks unathe dust of our bodies shall be blown about by the winds, or mingled with the waves, the force gation and practice of just and liberal principals. which our life shall have impressed upon the ma-

The Europa's News and the Markets. The fellowing is from the Balt. Sun, of the 26th

at the satisfied or the random,	and the same of th
Per Eu Feb	9. Jan. 26.
Flour, bbl	The same of the sa
Wheat, white, 70 lbs 7s 3da	7s 6d 7s 2da 7s 7d
red do 6s 6da Indian Corn, per 480 lbs.	7s 6s 6da 7s 3d
initiali Com, per socios.	1s 28s a29s
White 30s a3	
Yellow 31s 6da3	2s 29s 6da31s
Cotton, fair, lb	444
New Orleans, lb 44d	4kd
By the Niagara's news, United were selling at 104a105, and by the te have taken place at 107, and This, at least, is the general impor- telegraph despatch received from	Europa sales are said e asking price was 108. ession conveyed by the
mail, which will probably come to	hand to-day, will clear he fact that a consider
able rise had taken place appeared	to be assumed in the

able rise had teken place appeared to be assumed in the street at New York, as the market advanced I per cent. For treasury notes and new loan, with an upward tendency at the close. The New York Tribune, in alluding to the effect of the news, says:

"The effect of the news, says:

"The effect of the present condition of businesss in Engments of knowledge and virtue amongst them, must press forward with gigantic strides, and east his seed with a gigantic arm.

"Nor is this all. Beyond our western frontier, another and a wider realm spreads out, as yet unorganised into governments, and uninhabited by civilised man. The western is still broader of the country, we appear at present to be much into the price of siles, so that no disturbance of our moretary affairs can be apprehended from a renewal of the export of specie. Even with the large importations of foreign to the country, we appear at present to be much by civilised man. The western is still broader of the country as at present."

VALUABLE FACTS. The following abstract, which we take from the New York Tribune, is well worthy of pre-

servation. The statistics are, it will be seen, from the best source, and possess much interest. Bottmutes of the Population and Crops of the United States for the Year 1848. We are indebted to Mr. Burke, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, for the permission to copy from his forthcoming Report his estimates of the Population and leading Agricultural Products

States and Territor's	Population in 1840.	Present estimated Population	Number bushels Wheat.	Bushels Barley.	Bushei		Rye.	Bushels Buckwh't.	Bushels Indian Corn.	Bushels Potatoes.	Number tons of Hay.
Maine	501,793	615,000)	900,000	290,000	2,000,	000	200,000	80,00	0, 3,000,00	6 9,000,000	1,200.00
N. H	281,574	308,000	620,000	132,000	2,500,	000	500,000	175,00			680,00
dass	737,699	875,000	260,000	175,000	2,300,	000	750,000	145.00			750 000
2. 1	108,830	135,000	4,600	55,000	220,	000	55,000	5,00			90,00
onn	309,978	310,000	130,000	30,000	2,000,	000 1	,500,000	500,00			650,00
Verm't	291,918	310,000	680,000	60,000	3,500,		370,000	350,00			1,400,00
Y. Y	2,428,921		15,500,000		28,000,	000 4	,000,000	3,860,00			4,200,00
. J	371,306	425,000	1,200,000		5,800,	000 3	300,000	1,000,00			470,000
enn	1,721.033	2,220,000	15,200,000	155,000	20,000,	1 00 1	3500,000	3,800,00			2,000,00
el	78,085	85,000	450,000	4,500	700	000	65,000	16,00			25.00
dd	470,009	510,000	5,150,000	3,000	2,200,	000 1	200,000	120,00			130,000
a	1,239,797	1,295,000	12,250,000	91,000	11,000,	600 1	,809,000	270,00			430,000
. C	753,419	781,000	2,450,000	4,200	4,000,	000	300,000	20,00			140,000
. C	691,398	620,000	1,400,000	4,800	1,250,	000	60,000	-	. 13,500,00		
ia	691,392	825,000	2,100,000	12,600	1,500,	000	80,000		27,000,00		35,000
\la	590,756	716,000	1,300,000	7,800	2,000,	000	85,000		. 28,000,00		28,060
diss	375,651	670,000	550,000	2,250	1,500,	000	30,000	EDS LIE	. 17,000,00		21,000
a	352,411	490,000	********				2,500		. 10,600,00		
enn	829,210	980,000	9,000,000	6,800	10,500,		400,000	34,00			30,000
y	779,828	890,000	1,500,000		15,000,	000 2	,800,000	18,00			50,000
hio	1,519,467	1,980,000	20,000,000		30,000,	,000	,250,000	1,500,00			1,600,000
nd	685,866	1,000,000	8,500,000	42,000	17,000,	000	300,000	110,00			500,00
1	476,183	800,000	5,400,000		5,000,		170,000	130,00			450,000
10	383,702	589,000	2,000,000		7,000,		90,000	30,00			100,000
rk	95,574	200,000	500,000	1,100	500,		12,000	1 3200	8,000,00		1,500
lich	212,267	423,000	10,000,000	300,000	6,000,		100,000	310,00			400,000
la	64,477	80,000				000	*****	1000000	. 1,950,00	500,000	1,500
V18	30,945	250,000	1,600,000	36,000	2,500,		10,000	40,00			150,000
owa	43,112	150,000	1,360,000		1,500,	000	15,000		0 3,500,00		60,000
ехаз	********	150,000	1,300,000		***			4 3 5 4 5	. 1,800,00		00,000
of C.	43,712	48,000	20,000		17,	000	8,000		50,00		2,000
regon		50,000	100,000	****		• • • •		****	1,000,00		2,000
Total.	17,063,353	21,686,000	126,364,600	6220,050	183.500,	0003	2952,500	12,638 00	588,15000	114,475,000	15,735,000
	mp Rolle Tobac	of Poun				Ton Hem			Cotton	Pounds	Pounds Sugar
lass	150,	000	1125		La.			10	W 000 000	-	-
opn:	826,	0.0			Tenn.	80	0 36,58		000,000	6,000,000 2	0,000,000
. Y	36,	000			Ky.	11,00	68,00		9,000,000	12,000	*******
enn:	610,				Ohio.	50		0,000	2,200,000	25,000	*******
d.	23,000,		***		Ind.	48		0,000	******		
a.	45,000,		,000 3,	.500	m.	65	0 1.34	0,000	******		*******
. C.	13,000,		,000 3,600,		Mo.	7,00	15,60		*******	9,000	*******
. C.	33,		0,000 90,000	.000	Ark.			1.000	25,000,000		
		000 220,000	,000 18,000	.000	Pla.			a decid	18,000,000	- min 11 2 4	3
	5100	MATERIA DAG	TOWN THE PARTY	- COLOR	Transaction and	the STATE OF THE PARTY.	100	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1000,000	1,000,000,	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
iss.	**	900 165,000	,000 1,200	000	Texas	***			12,000,000	The state of the s	Barrier St.

A Gold Exploring Expedition.

known wilds beyond the Rio Grande.

The sudden and unexplained movements of Col.

the head-waters of the Gila, where the genuine El Dorado—the store house of the Azter Empe-

rors-is supposed to be situated. One of the

Fr om Rio Janel ro-Arrival of the Oregon.

Freights are dull-55 cts per bag for Coffee to

Bremen ships were taking up to go around to Val-

The Rainbow has the letter-bags of the Brandy

Thirtieth Congress--- Second Session.

SENATE.

Memorials and petitions were presented by

Mr. Jefferson Davis, submitted the following re-

The committee appointed on the part of the Sen-

ate, jointly with the committee on the part of the

That they have performed the duty assigned

profoundest gratitude, and acknowledged his dis-

nised in it the deference to the popular will const

have been expected from the Senate of the United

curing the public welfare.

He said, having been reminded that he was

manifestation of confidence; that he should accept the office, conscious of his want of experience, and distrustful of his ability to discharge its

duties, but with an anxious desire to meet the ex-

On motion of Mr. Bright, House bill to provide for applications for a renewal of patents in certain cases, was taken up, and after deliate, was, on

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the consideration of

the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on Mr. Hale's amendments, increasing the salary of Minister to France to \$15,000, to England to \$20,000, and to

Prussia to \$12,000 per annum. After debate, Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment. Several others were proposed and adopted, and at 4, the Senate took a recess until 6 P. M. without taking the vote

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

who have or may hereafter be d

on the bill.

N. V. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1849.

American vessels in port.

wine and Massachusetts on board.

out.

Total 29,330 218,909,000 1,660,000,000 119,199,500 209,000,0 [For the Louisville Courier.] Slavery Statistics.

MR. EDITOR:-I have with some care compiled some statistical information having a bearing upon the emancipation question in this State, which I beg your permission to present to your readers.

The premont in the Par West, and the inheritant and of his journey seem to have excited some attention throughout the country. Many persons suppose him to be in possession of information concerning some undiscovered placer—some region abounding in precious over. In the vast precious over.

The following table gives the number of voters red track lying between New Mexico and the Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without the co-operation of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, which present prominent examples of tled to in the Convention. and slaves in twenty-one counties and the number Sierra Nevada. This exciting doubt will probably soon be solved, for at the last date Col. Fremont

of	tled to in the Convention.			
e-	Counties.	No. of Del.	Voters.	Slave
y	Woodford	1	1,265	5,7
1-	Fayette	2	2,584	10,60
of	Bourben	2	1,773	6,47
e	Christian	2	2,138	7.00
0	Todd	1	1,383	4,2
	Scott	1	1,839	5.1
8,	Boyle	1	1,136	3,2
e	Shelby	2	2,317	6,5
e	Jessamine		1,325	3.5
8	Clarke		1,719	4,5
1-	Henderson	1	1,467	3,8
1	Logan	2	2,016	5,0
	Nelson		2,007	4.8
	Madison		2,566	5,75
11	Lincoln	1	1,436	3,2
8-	Montgomery	1	1,398	2,9
of	Garrard		1,563	3,29
0	Oldham	1	1,073	2,2
_	Spencer		1,007	1.9
ζ-	Simpson		924	1,70
8	Warren		2,131	3,90
J-		-	-	
is		28	35,057	96,02

Sixty-two counties which will be entitled to an aggregate delegation in the Convention of forty-nine, have voters, and 45,943 slaves.

Whole number of countles

From these three tables we find that about one- The brig Flora of Baltimore was waiting to get fifth of the whole number of counties in Kentucky contain one fourth only of the voting population, the Commodore was determined to take her if while they have one-half of all the slaves in the she persists in going out; he has guard boats row-State. And on the other hand, five-eights of the ing around her all night, and the brig Perrymoored whole number of counties with more than one-half outside of her. There were a number of vessels of the voting population contain less than one- intending to go to the Coast, but the Commodore

fourth of the slaves in the State.

Ten counties, viz: Fayette, Jefferson, Christian,
Shelby, Bourbon, Woodford, Madison, Scott, Lothe States. has fustrated their designs. gan, and Nelson have in the aggregate, 25,269 voters, and 65,700 slaves.

Ten counties, viz: Mason, Todd, Barren, Clarke, Boyle, Garrard, Green, Henderson, Jessamine and Warren have 18,873 voters, and 39,026 slaves. Ten counties, viz: Harlan, Johnson, Letcher, Lawrence. Owsley. Perry, Pike, Breathitt, Whitly and Morgan have 7,224 voters, and 1,022 staves.
Ten counties, viz: Russell, Campbell, Clinton, Carter, Edmonson, Grayson, Marshall, Floyd, Laurel, and Lewis have 9,753 voters, and 2,517 slaves. The first twenty embraces the counties having the greatest, and the second twenty those having

the smallest number of slaves in the State.
Woodford county has more slaves in proportion to her voting population than any other county— nearly 5 slaves to every voter. Johnson county has fewer slaves than any other-the proportion being 27 voters to I slave. I propose at some future time, with your pe

ssion, to draw some inferences from these facts and upon them to base an appeal to that portion of the slaveholders in Keutucky, who are prompted by a supposed pecuniary interest to oppose present emancipation movement.

THE PUBLIC LANDS .- Statement showing the per centage upon the nett proceeds from the sale of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabarna, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Michigan and Iowa, to which these States the United States report: were entitled upon their admission into the Union, with the amount paid, the amount reserved to be his acceptance of the office to which he had been expended under the direction of Congress, and the chosen by the people, evinced emotions of the rates of collection, &c.; after some consideration amount actually so expended:

trust of his ability to fulfill the expectations upon which their confidence was based, but gave as-Amount of the Five per cent Fund to be expended for the benefit of the States by the terms of adm surances of a fixed purpose to administer the govthe Union. \$5,242,069 77
Amount actually paid to the State Authori-

Amount of Two per cent to be expended by Congress in constructing roads to the State—reserved from Ohio, Indiana, Illi-

1848, reinbursable out of the two per cent

The Union publishes the official copy of the

said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, he should do injustice to his feetings if he failed to express his grateful thanks for the ough in our own internal department.

aws of the present Congress, we see with pleasure, one approved on the 24th inst., giving five years half pay to the widows and orphans of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, who served during the late war with Mexico, and was honorably discharged, or continued in service to the time of his death, and whose death was in consequence of wounds received, or "disease contracted within the line of duty."

The appropriations for the Military Academy, pointed Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Jeferson Davis as that committee. years half pay to the widows and orphans of every

The appropriations for the Milita	
this year, embrace the following	among ou
tems:	1 2 3
For expenses of Board of Visitors	\$1.033 (
Barracks for Cadets	
New Mess Hall	5,000 (
Riding Hall	2,000 (
Hospital for the Enlisted Men	2,500 (
Permanent Quarters, or Barracks	for
Engineer Troops, Sappers, Min	ers

including the above, is \$221,298.

The port of Whitehall, in this State, (on Lake Champlain,) has been included by act approved 10th of January, among the ports entitled to the benefit of exporting merchandize; and to British America, with the privilege of drawback.

The act making appropriations for Revolutionary The act making appropriations for Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was approved 19th of February. Its chief items are:

To Widows and Orphans act of 29th 24,000 00 July 1848..... N. Y. Enquirer.

IMPORTANT INVESTMENT IN U. S. STOCKS .- A

Vashington letter, of the 22d, says: "The Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute (Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the funds (Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the lunds of the institution, amounting to \$226,000, in the United States six per cent stock. The directors of the institute are only permitted to expend the interest which accrues, leaving the capital untouched. The Princede Joinville, and his wife, made a second investment to-day of \$20,000, in United

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech, which in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should aver the right to regulate their own internal concerns.

the House with this section, the Senate, no doubt, would reject it, as they did some years ago the Oregon bill, with a similar proviso. He spoke of the duty of Congress to provide governments for the nearly of the territories.

the people of the territories.

Several amendments were offered, and voted down; and then the question was taken on that of Mr. Sawyer, to strike out the Wilmot proviso. It did not prevail—ayes 88, noes 105.

Mr. Preston offered a substitute for the bill—to enable the people of all the territory acquired

Mr. McClernand said that if the bill went from

from Mexico to form a State Government. This received but one vote in its favor-Mr. Gayle, of Ala. Of course the substitute was rejected.

The committee rose, when the bill which had been considered was reported to the House with but two verbal amendments. It is nearly the same in its provisions as the bill which was passed for the committee of the comm

Mr. Meade moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 86, nays 127.
The bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 87.
Mr. Meade reported a bill to establish a branch mint of the U. States at San Francisco, on board

of the U. S. ship Pennsylvan'a, which shall be sent out for that purpose.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

The first section fixes the boundaries, and gives to New Mexico the territory between the Nucces

WASHINGTON, March 2, 4 P. M. SENATE. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Badger presented the resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, concerning slavery and Southern inter-

ests and institution

be constructed from St. Louis to the Pacific. The Senate meets hereafter at 11 o'clock. The President of the Senate will vacate his sen o-morrow at 1 o'clock. HOUSE.

In the evening session of the House yesterday, in the evening session of the House yesterday, the bill to appoint a Commissioner and Surveyor of the Mexican boundary line was considered. Messar. Schenck, Truman Smith, Ashmun and Woodward expressed the opinion that the President had exceeded his authority and power in appointing said officers, as he has done, before authorized by law. Messars. Staunton and Harralson contended that ample authority was granted the President to act in this matter, by the Constitution had reached the Mountains of New Mexico, and was pushing forward with all haste into the un-In the meantime, however, adventurers are not idle, and before another month there will be other companies upon his track. One is at present beorganized in this city, to march from Corpus Christie, Texas, to Paso del Norte and thence to the head-waters of the Gila, where the genuine passed.

WASHINGTON, March 2-8 P. M. SENATE.

principal promoters of this expedition is Mr. Webber, author of "Old Hicks, the Guide," who is already familiar with the border life of Texas.— Mr. Butler reported a bi!l relative to the holding of Circuit Courts in Kentucky.

The bill for the remitting of duties upon imported goods consumed at the great fire in New York, occupied the morning session, which was discussed at length, and the bill was finally laid 0.1 the table.

The sales at Todds' warehouse during the week have amounted to 81 hhds, at the following prices: Firsts, \$4a starting the in the face, 1 stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my nelghbors, to whom her case was amount to 43 hhds, as follows: Firsts, \$4 75a \$5 05; Sec. There will be much adventure connected with such an expedition, and the result might prove of great importance to science and antiquarian esearch, if not to the natural wealth of the county. Not the least interesting feature of the California ex-Yesterday the Naval appropriation bill was pascitement will be the geographical discoveries made by exploring parties in search of new washings and diggings.—N. Y. Tribune.

sed. It contains a provision to expend \$20,000 for the completion of Fort Gibson, Ark. HOUSE.

from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 3d ult. vious to the War. The steamer Oregon was just passing into the harbor when she came out. The Oregon saided from
this port, it will be remembered, on the 7th of Dethe debate and in favor of the payment of the

New York, Indeed the War.

Messrs. Smith, of Conn.; Stauton, Collamar,
from the country at 60c per gallon; sales from stores
at 65a75c. Holders of old Peach are demanding \$1a1 25
per gallon. Common Brandy 25c per gallon; French cember, and has therefore made the voyage in 27

> WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 P. M. SENATE.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Atchison presented the credeutials of his colleague, Mr. Norris, who was qualified and took his seat. A report was received from the Secretary of the MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. Treasury, communicating information respecting J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. the tonage duties on Spanish vessels. A bill, making provision for the payment of du-

The ship Iowa and Massachusetts left on the 2d for California, after taking in provisions and bal- league, Mr. Whitcomb, who, on taking the requi- C. C. Everts, Utica, N. Y. last. They were saluted by the Brandywine going site oath, took his seat. A bill for the extension of the revene laws, and collecting districts, was reported by Mr. Ashmund. A resolution authorizing a bust of the Hop

There was a large supply of Flour in market, and no sale. The ship Columbia was there taking in freight. There are a great many German yea-sels in port taking in freights very low. Two large John Q. Adams was passed, and subscribed for by WASHINGTON, Mar. 4, 6 P. M. paraise to load at low rates. There were but few

SENATE: On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Appropriation bill for the General Post Office, was taken up and C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.

favor of cheap postage was refused, and the bill ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. was then passed. Mr. Douglass, of Ill., presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, and moved in justice to all con-cerned, that they be referred to the Judiciary committee, to enquire into the eligibility of Shields to the U.S. Senate. Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Hale, Cameron and Bor-

Mr. Mangum proposed postponing the subject until Gen. Shields should appear to take his oath of office. He remarked that the question properly belonged to the next Congress.

Mr. Douglass then withdrew his motion.

A bill was introduced requiring all revenues of House of Representatives, to wait on Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and notify them of their election as President and Vice President of the United States, to be paid directly into the Treasury; which was passed.

Mr. Bright, of la., presented the credentials of

A bill for the extension of the Revenue law them, and that the President elect, in signifying over California, establishing collection districts,

> The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

was laid on the table.

The substitute offered by Truman Smith, country.

In alluding to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the chairman of the committee presented a public body, a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognized in it the deference to the complex rill country.

The snostitute offered by Franka Smith, of Conn., for the bill, providing for the claims of American citizens against Mexico, according to the treaty, was considered and finally passed.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., moved to add the Senigle of the control of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, according to the treaty, was considered and finally passed.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., moved to add the Senigle of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, according to the treaty, was considered and finally passed.

ed by, yeas 89; nays 96. the construction of the Cumberland Road from 1806 to 1848, reinbursable out of the two per cent and hope of the Republic, and he said it was to er's amendment for the provisional government of California, by substituting the ordinance of 1787, States.

1,901,227 81

2,081,008 36

1,135,000 00

746,000 00

The expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare.

Convert the converted from the Senate of the Children which was rejected by, yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and should be if the motion was rejected 95.] Various amendments were often the converted but all were lost.

The Committee of the Whole now arose and reported the bill with Walker's amendments.—

The vote of the House was then taken on the bill

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 7-8 P. M. SENATE. In the Senate Mr. Shields took his seat, and the estion as to his eligibility was referred to a Seect Committee.

e hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Bliss, making the following nominations, to-wit:
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Secretary of the Navy.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.
THOS. EWING, Sec'y. of the Home Department.
Jacob Collamer, of VL, Post Master General. and John Davis as that committee.

Mr. Atherton reported, from the finance committee, the post-office appropriation bill, without

REVERDY JOHNSON, Attorney General.

W. M. Meredith, of Pa., Sec'y of Treasury.

Mr. Foote explained the manner of the renconter between himself and Mr. Cameron, and admitted that some alight blows had been exchanged.—

He remarked that he regretted having done vio-between the parties was finally amicably settled.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the nominations of the President to the different Cabinet Departments.

> SUNDAY EVENING, March, 4. Both Houses of Congress adjourned this morning at 7 o'clock, after having passed the Gold Dollar bill; establishing the Home Department; a branch mint at Mint at New York: and the different Apropriation bills.
>
> The California Territorial bill was not acted

The California Territorial bill was not acted upon by the Senate as it was introduced pending the debate on the general Appropriation bill.

Senator Foote, of Miss., shook his fist in the face of Mr. Cameron, of Pa., who immediately knocked Mr. Foote, sprawling on the floor of the House. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., and Fichlin, ot Ill., also had a rencounter. Messrs. Mead and Giddings, also come in collision with each other. It is rumored that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence declines, the Secretaryship of the Navy, and that said office has been tendered to Mr. Preston, of Virginis.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide a territorial Government in California.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech, which he commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sames mound to strike out from the bill Virginis.
The Hon: Jno. Davis, of Mass., has been appointed to superintend the Home Department.
The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has been appointe COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE .- The market for these sta ples continues firm, and prices have been advanced, though there is no material demand for consumption, We hear of a few light sales on orders, at tolatec., and 74c. Also, a sale of 100 pieces, and 100 coils at log, and 74c. The receipts this week are 1,611 pieces, and 786 coils. The shipments amount to 365 pieces ane 426 coils.

The stocks on hand are 6,105 pieces, and 4,405 coils. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.-The stocks of Cotton now on hand are but moderate. Prices are firm. We quote a sale made on Friday last of 60 bales Fair Ala bama, at 6tc., 4 months; also a sale yesterday of a light lot at 6a6c. Receipts this week 20 bales. We quote at 4fa6fc, for very inferior to fair qualities. Cotton Batting we quote at 74a8c. Cotton Yarns are in fair demand and we quote sales at 54, 64 and 74e, for the different numbers, in lots; retail sales to the country at 6, 7, and Sc. CORNMEAL-We quote by the bushel at 40a45c; at the mills for kiln-dried \$1 25 per bbl.

COAL AND WOOD-The market is tolerably well applied with Pittsburgh Coal. Retail sales we quote at 11a12c. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at 9a10c. Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- We hear of no material va riations in the Flour Market, and the receipts continue light. Holders, however, are quite firm at the prevailing and the Rio Grande.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, with a view of giving Texas a right to be heard in defence of her claim to that territory.

A debate sprung up, and without taking a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Takes. The receipts this week are 1,161 bbls. We quote sales from stores, in light lots, at \$3 95a4. We quote sales from stores, in light lots, at \$4 10; retail sales at \$4 25a4 50. Wheat commands 75a77c. Light sales of Corn at 27a30c from stores. Sales of Oats at 20a25c in sacks.

GROCERIES.—Market firm, with large receipts and

ample stocks. Receipts this week of 777 hhds, 56 bbls, 25 boxes Sugar; 979 bbls Molasses, and 2,011 bags Coffee. Sales during the week of 565 bags Rio Coffee at 63a7e .-We quote retail sales at 67a74c, as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 10 a12 c; Laguyra at 727 c, Good Sugars are firm; sales during the week of 510 hhds, at ests and institutions.

Mr. Green, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution respecting the extension of slavery in the new territories, and protesting against the custom of whipping in the Navy.

The credentials of Mr. Morton, the newly elected Senator from Florida, were presented, and he was sworn in and took his soat.

A bill making provisions for the payment for horses used in the military service of the United States was passed.

The Standing Committees were discharged from the further consideration of various subjects.

The bill settling the claims of New Hampshire against the United States was passed.

Mr. Benton reported a bill for a great railroad, to be constructed from St. Louis to the Pacific.

store \$130a140 per ton. The following is from the Boston their residences, has been published from time to time; Shipping List of the last date:

The market is firm for dew-rotted, but we have only to notice small sales at \$180 per ton, 6 months. The stock now is small. LEAD AND SHOT .- The demand is limited with no receipts. We quote Missouri bar Lead at 4 a5c; sale trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the of Bar Lead from stores at 4 a5e; sale of Pig Lead from benefits which it alone can bestow. tores at 44a44c; Kentucky Pig Lead is held at 4c. Shot TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. we quote at \$1 30a\$1 35 per bag, and firm.

PROVISIONS AND LARD .- There is a fair demand for Pork, but holders are unwilling to sell at prices offered. We hear of retail sales of Mess Pork at \$10. Light receipts and sales of Bacon from the country, at 44a4gc, hog round. Sales from stores at 5a5tc, for Clear Sides, and 6c for Hams in casks. Fair sales of Lard at 5 jace.

TOBACCO.—There is a good demand, withincreasing receipts. Good Leaf and dry Tobacco is scarce and commands much higher figures than the usual rates.—

The sales at Todds' warehouse during the week have onds \$3 15a\$4 00; Common, \$2 35a\$2 90; Softs, \$1 70a

St 30.

WHISKY, &c.—Sales Thursday last of 260 bbis Raw
Whisky, at the wharf, at 16½16½c. Sales Saturday of
Whisky, at the wharf, at 16½16½c. Sales Saturday of
University of 903 bbis, at 16½1

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. The brig Rainbow, Capt. Mansfield, has arrived from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 3d ult.

JOSEPH McCOTT Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C. whence she sailed on the 3d ult. er gallon. Common Brandy 25c per gallon; French Brandy \$1 25a1 60 per gallon.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. ties directly into the Treasury, was passed.

Mr. Bright presented the credentials of his col

GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.

D. M. DEWKY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. V. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. S.JWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. Needham, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopen CREWS, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Kv. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. A motion to attach Mr. Niles' amendment, in WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

HK eighteenth annual exhibition of the Union Literary Society of Hanover College, Hanover, Ia., will be held in the College Chapel, on Wednesday evening, 28th inst.

The Society would respectfully invite her own friends, as well as those of the Institution and of Literature in general, to attend. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Society.

H. E. THOMAS, Jr., H. E. THOMAS, Jr., Cor. Sec. U. L. S.

March 10-2w ILLUSTRATED STANDARD POETS. A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE

(Collected by Himself.) HE ten volumes of the English Edition, complete in one handsome Svo. volume. Illustrated with seve-

one handsome Svo. volume. Illustrated with several splendid Steel Engravings, and a fine Portrait of the Author.

This is the first complete American edition of this standard poet published in a handsome and enduring form. during form.

"Happiness of nature and felicity of genius are the pre-eminent characteristics of the Bard of Erin. Every thing lives, moves and speaks in his poetry. His thoughts are as many and as bright as the insects that people the sun's beam. He exhausts by being inexhaustible.—

est reputation as a lyric poet. * * * * in grace, both of thought and diction, in easy, fluent wit, in melody, in brilliancy of fancy, in warmth and depth of sentiment, no one is superior to Moore; his celebrated oriental romance, 'Lalla Rookh,' the four tales to which and the framework which unites them have been compared in the 'Edinburgh Review,' to four beautiful pearls joined together by a thread of silk and gold."

The Poetical Works of Robert Southey, LL. D.; Including Oliver Newman and other Poems (now first

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BAST. MANUPACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cincinnati, January 20, 1849 .- tf.

No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market, LOUISVILLE, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

Lexington, Ky. WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him-will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, &e, &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1948 tf

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

NEW STEAM PURNITURE FACTORY. ORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. Eare prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish tin the West. The patronage of the public is solic

WANTED .- Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop-Aug. 5-tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN. WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 53, Taird Street, near Main ouisville, Ky. Dec. 9-1y.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acities or Propsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c. This Medicine has acquired a very extended and es-

ablished reputation wherever it has been used based

entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has

alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of dis ease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tea. tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most con clusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsapa

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the pro-

known, after using four and a half bottles she was rester ed to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she

tified from stores at 154a164c. The receipts this week ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. are 828 bbls. We hear of sales of new Peach Brandy This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been

> Messrs. Sands .- Gentlemen-I consider it but an ac of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an ob stinate Cancerous Ulcen on my breast. our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treat-ing cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid

speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Safsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the stightest appearance of a return. I therefore pronounce myself well, and the cure entirely effected by Sands' Sandres' Sandres' sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres and the cure entirely effected by Sands' Sandres' sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres and the cure entirely effected by Sands' Sandres' sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres and sandres sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres sandres are considered by Sands' Sandres' sandres nyself well, and the cure entirely effected by SANDA' SAR APARILLA, as I took no other medicine of any kind dur-ing the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since. ing the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since. Please excuse this long defeared acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I eel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.

to the case.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA. successfully into the layor of our chizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possersion, we are now well convinced that, without may exception, it is the sa-rest, Pleasantest, and Best compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheu-matism and scrotula, and all impurities of the blood, to-gether with many other complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nos-

trans and nostrum venders, that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardise our reputation for incredulity and consistency; but in this instance we heatlate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—Hartford Review. SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Uulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:-BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messis. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla short time my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS. This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Win. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump accounting likes hile, and at least two inches in these covered with particles of scartet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diametr, and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character.—Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure the child begins to be a complete cure the made trial of SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter street, near Fawn street.—Baltimore Sun.

rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn: Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. WOULDEN, Mass., March 30th, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its afficacy are fully sustained by XXPRRIENCK, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the XFFICACY and POWER of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsapa-

LUTHER WRIGHT. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. S. A. N. D. Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo. Gilman, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati; D. Craighead, Indianspoils, la.; and by druggists generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

December 16, 1848—1y cow

LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having for late stand, near the corner of Fifth and Main street, to that of W. C. Peters & Co., next door to the Bank of the Corner of the Bank of th Louisville, where they will carry on a general business in the sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STATIONERY. They have in store a large assortment of Piano Fortes, of the different styles and prices; Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Western country, all of which is offered on favorable terms.

to Orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., respectfully solicited. respicited.

PETERS, WEBB & CO.,
Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisva

BY T. WESTWOOD.

A Fling at the Ballad-Mongers.

Summer's face is set around With a rosy wreath,— Rose tints on her damask cheek, Rose scents in her breath. Summer's smiles are very fair, And her deep soft eyes declare Honeyed meanings, -while her voice Saith for aye, "Rejoice, rejoice!" And I bend my knees before her .-Singing ditties in her honor, Heaping all my praise upon her: Till-ah!-yes-I must avow, When the hour comes she doth bow At the sound of Time's death-knell. I can say, Farewell-farewell! With small weeping in my eyes, And small sense of sacrifice I can see her waning slowly,-See her pass and vanish wholly,-Sighing not while Autumn weaves Grave-robes of her withered leaves; Nay, exulting when, anon,

To possess her vacant throne,— While the heaven grows black, and madly Toss the bare boughs to and fro,— Winter cometh, shouting hoarsely, o'er the h top through the snow!

He is come-he greets us there! He and I will walk together: I, beside my hearth-fires glare,--He, without, with his wild weather. Pshaw! let ballad-mongers sing, Harping on a worn-out string, That old story, -- old and weary--Of sad Summer's withering; Let them sing, with sour grimaces-Mock tears rolling down their faces-Of a daisy nipped untimely Or some other doleful thing! Better faith, I wet, is mine, Winter, while I greet thee there; Thou, without, with thy wild weather, I, beside my hearth-fire's glare. Better faith, -- ye ballad-mongers. Take it in its sober grace,-That no blessing e'er departeth, But another takes its place. Flowers are taken-out-door gladness,-Song and bloom, they both depart: But by stress of Nature's sadness Heart draws nearer unto heart. Clouds obscure the sky's sweet azure. Feeble sunshine gleameth through: All the brighter love upspringeth With its sunshine, warm and true. For the aspects changed and withered Of the garden, glen and stream, --See the faces that are gathered Round the yule-fire's ruddy gleam Kindly faces, cordial faces, Hearty age and frolic youth-Who would sigh for shrivelled daisies 'Mid such joy as this, good sooth? Who would say amid the laughter, Harping on the old pretence,— God doth take the gladness from us When he taketh Summer hence? Who-but hark! old Winter shouteth Till the woodland echoes ring-Take this faith, thou ballad-monger,-pr'ythee

Anecdotes of Wilkie.

snap that worn-out string!

Wilkie was not quick in perceiving a joke, although he was always anxious to do Paris; where we benefitted much by having good Mr. Ames, who prided herself on her herself. Even in the depths of their forests so, and to recollect humorous stories, of which he was exceedingly fond. As in- of the party who had visited that city be- one occasion, seeing a nice pair of roasted which nothing but that deep feeling could stances, I recollect, once, when we were staying at Mr. Wells', at Redleaf, one Allston made a beautiful copy in the Lou- long grace, was fain to jog his Elbow, tell- sex, believed to be in nearer communion me!' I took it up and put it into my rose.' Wilkie's attention, sitting opposite, with my friend's real character; which, in night at a poor house neare the Sea shore, over the rites of religion, conducted divinwas called to his friend's pun; but all in vain-he could not be persuaded to see anything in it. I recollect trying once to explain to him, with the same want of success. Hogarth's joke in putting the sign of the woman without a head, ('The Good Woman,') under the window from whence the quarrelsome wife is throwing the dinner Chantrey and Wilkie were dining alone

with me, when the former, in his great kindness for Wilkie, ventured, as he said, to take him to task for his constant use of the word "relly," (really,) when listening to any conversation in which he was much interested. 'Now, for instance,' said Chantrey, 'suppose I was giving you an account of any interesting matter, you would constantly say "Relly!" 'Relly!' exclaimed Wilkie immediately, with a look of the most perfect astonishment.

Another dinner scene of a different description, at Wilkie's house, is worthy of insertion. Mr. Collins' brother Francis possessed a remarkably retentive memory. which he was accustomed to use for the amusement of himself and others in the following way. He learnt by heart a whole number of one of Dr. Johnson's "Ramblers," and used to cause considerable diversion to those in the secret, by repeating it all through to a new company in

a conversational tone, as if it were the accidental product of his own fancy-now addressing his flow of moral eloquence to one estonished auditor and now to another. One day, when the two brothers were dining at Wilkie's, it was determined to try the experiment upon their host. After dinner, accordingly, Mr. Collins paved the way for the coming speech, by leading the conversation imperceptibly to the subject of the paper in the "Rambler." At the right first grand Johnsonian sentences struck up. the cross, he passed by the door of a comon his ear, (uttered, it should be remembered, in the most elaborately careless and
conversational manner,) Wilkie started at
the high tone that the conversation had souddenly assumed, and looked vainly for explanation to his friend Collins, who, on his
part, sat with his eyes respectfully fixed on
his brother, sat with his eyes respectfully fixed on
his brother, all rapt attention to the elomirror that the stronger that was dropping from his lins—

To this image was given the name of Vera
his brother, all rapt attention to the elomirror that the stronger that was dropping from his lins—

A five Speed.

They believed that the smoke
drops of agony on his brow, wiped his face
with a napkin, or, as others say, with her
drops of agony on his brow, wiped his face
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beful part attention to the islence of the clurus of the legends of the church.

It is as follows:—When the Emperor
beful part attention to the legends of the church.

It is as follows:—When the Emperor
noble youths of Ephesus concealed them
where the sum of the sing of the drop
of the true in a spacious cavern, on the side of
on his stronger that the smoke the sum of the sum o Once or twice, with perfect mimicry of the tive to the sudarium belong properly to the diately fell into a deep slumber, which was conversational character he had assumed, legends of Christ: I shall therefore only most miraculously prolonged, without in.

Francis commis hestiated, stammered, and observe here, that the name given to the juring the powers of life, during a period of the swiftness of a race horse clearing his paused, as if collecting his thronging ideas.

At one or two of these intervals Wilkie woman of whom the legend is related.—

endeavored to speak, to ask a moment for the active imagination of the people in.

The active imagination of the people in.

The active imagination of the people in. consideration; but the torrent of his guest's vented a story for her, according to which eloquence was not to be delayed—'it was she was Veronica, or Berenice, the niece ply materials for some rustic edifice. The too rapid to stay for any man-away it of King Herod, being the daughter of his light of the sun darted into the cavern and tiny buzzers, of whom a monster train, went' like Mr. Shandy's oratory before sister Salome, who had been devoted to the the Seven Sleepers were permitted to awake. scenting their game afar, may even follow went' like Mr. Shandy's oratory before sister Salome, who had been devoted to the orange of the world, but, on the world at last it reached pomps and vanities of the world, but, on the world, but, on the world at last it reached pomps and vanities of the world, but, on the world and the world an its destined close; and then Wilkie, who, witnessing the suffering and meekness of they thought had lasted only a few hours, steam in their last flight as friendly offeras host, thought it his duty to break silence the Saviour, was suddenly converted. The they were pressed by the calls of hunger, ings?- Epsodes of Insect Life. by the first compliment, exclaimed with the miraculous power of the sacred image im. and resolved that Jamblichus, one of their To Alfred Tennyson, after Meeting him for most perfect unconsciousness of the trick pressed upon her napkin being universally number, should secretly return to the city,

produced more than five hundred per cent.

—the pictures three hundred. I recollect seldom omitted.'—Mrs. Jameson's Poetry seldom omitted.'—Mrs. Jameson's Poetry said, the Emperor Theodosius himself, of Sacred and Legendary Arl.

The Bishop of Ephesus, the clergy, the magistrate, the people and, it is said, the Emperor Theodosius himself, no steel in it.—Fuller. day Morning?—I asked Wilkie what he thought of its fetching, as it did, a hundred

expressed my surprise that he should have given so small a sum for so clever a work. Wilkie, defending him, said: 'Ah, but consider, as I was not known at that time, it was a great risk!

A Scotch joke by the late Dr. Chalmers will not, perhaps, be unacceptable after the Lyceum; and on the following morning soe that the Springs fail in manie places,

this to many of our readers. whether Principal Baird would preach be upon the whole, but that there was a little guage of Job, concerning the Brooks which fore the King. (Now, Principal Baird has too much matter of fact about it, and that the Drouth consumeth: "What time they a sad habit of crying in the pulpit.) 'Why, as for fun he did not think quite so much wax Warme they vanish; when it is hot says Chalmers, if he does, it will be George was made of it as might have been. Hook they are consumed out of their place. The Baird to George Rex, greeting!'

letter to Mr. Leslie, of G. S. Newton, the there being but few people in the house. and grass have lost much of the brightness American painter:

Of his genius as a painter I can speak with the highest admiration. Taste, that undefinable natural gift, pervaded everything he did. His conception of a subject was always judicious; his feeling for character and expression so nice, that he never degenerated into mannerism, or caricature. His chiaroscuro was conducted with great breadth, and was always in unison with the sentiment he desired to convey; and, in the happy choice and delicate contrast of his local colors and broken tints. In some of his female figures the flesh seemed to be an union of the beauties of Vandyke and Watteau-witness his "Jessica," especially. The "Portia and Bassanio," I saw a short time ago, with our friend Wilkie, in the humorist.

Collection of Mr. Sheepshanks; and we A Mr. were much struck with the beauty of its no one more sensible of poor Newton's merits than Wilkie, whose great sincerity and sound judgment, you will agree with me, render his praise truly valuable. Of another American painter, Washing-

ton, Allston, we have the following account in a letter to Dana the American:

kindness he showed to my mother and my of Hook. brother, upon his frequent visits to our abode, so completely cemented the bond of union, that I always considered him as one of our family. Alas! that family, with the exception of your correspondent, are now any Writer. Rebecca thought the lines no more seen! It was in the year 1817 that I accompanied Allston and Leslie to Allston for our guide, as being the only one skill in Housewifery and Cookery; and on the stern had assigned to him a station fessional employment at Paris, he remained thankfulness for their spoiled dinner. Mr. the roung and beautiful Shieldmays, the there; and we returned together to London. Ward said he was once traveling in com- maiden Nælcyrian, who selected the chamevery new view I took of it, became more the Woman thereof brought into the room ations, and encouraged the warriors on the satisfactory. The sweetness and subdued for their supper a great wooden Tray, full field of battle; Veledas and Aurinias. cheerfulness of his temper under the various of something nicely covered up by a clean properties in the bloom of youth and little inconveniences of our journey, was linen cloth. It proved to be a dish of boiled beauty, led the raw levies of the north to much to be admired; and his great rever. Clams, in their shells; and as Mr. Philips triumph over the veteran legions of Rome. ence for sacred things, and the entire purity was remarkable in his thanks for aptly ci. Neither rank nor wealth could atone for and innocence of his conversation, (coupred, ting passages of Scripture with regard to violated chastity; nor were, in general, any as it was, with power of intellect and im. Whatsover food was upon the table before injuries more severely punished than those agination,) I never saw surpassed. * * him, Mr. Parker and himself did greatlie which the main strength of man enabled The first picture I saw of Allston's was wonder what he could say of this Dish; but him to inflict on woman. That woman the "Dead Man restored by touching the he, nothing put to it, offered thanks that nevertheless, in the family, held subording Bones of Elisha," exhibited at the British now, as formerly, the Lord's people were ate situation to man, lies in the nature of

* In 1819 he exhibited at the Royal 'Whereat,' said Mr. Ward, 'we did find it woman, to enable her to fulfil her appoint-Academy his exquisite picture of "Jacob's soe hard to keep grave countenances, that ed duties in the scheme of Providence-Dream." After this he never sent a picture our good hostess was not a little disturbed, qualties not different in degree, but kind to the Academy; which all regretted, as it thinking we were mocking her poor Fare; from those of her helpmate, they may be was the wish of the body to see him a and we were fain to tell her the cause of the complement of his, and, united with Royal Academician; which, unless he ex. our Mirth, which was indeed ill-timed. hibited and returned to England, was not possible according to our laws. * * 1 will mention an anecdote of him which it Mr. Ward, which made us all merrie.is probable he may have told you. Some There was a noted Antinomian of Boston. years after Allston had acquired a conside. who used to goe much about the country imposed the joyful burden of her support, rable reputation as a painter, a friend disputing with all who would listen to him, and the happy duty of her protection-a showed him a miniature, and begged he who, coming to Ipswich one night with principle too little considered by those would give his sincere opinion upon its another of his sort with him, would fain who, with a scarcely pardonable offence, merits, as the young man who drew it had have tarried with Mr. Ward, but he told sciolism, have clamored for what they call some thoughts of becoming a painter by them that he had scarce Hay and Grain the rights of woman. profession. Allston after much pressing, and declining to give an opinion, candidly Cattel, and that they would do well to take akin to divinity, but not one among them work had been done by Allston himself, the keeping of strangers, as some had there.

The Story of Santa Veronica.

It is an ancient tradition that when our moment, Francis Collins began. As the Saviour was on his way to Calvary, bearing most perfect unconsciousness of the trick that had been played him, 'Aye, aye, Mr. Francis; verra clever—(though I did not understand it all)—verra clever!'

His friends relate of him that he could draw before he could write. He recollected this himself, and spoke to me of an old woman, who had in her cottage near his first manufactured in the country in the series woman, who had in her cottage near his first manufactured in the country in the series woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured in the country in the series woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured in the country in the series woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured with the country in the series woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured with the country woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured with the country woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured with the country woman who had in her cottage near his first manufactured with the country woman was a contract of the use of himself and his companions. The youth, if we may still employ that appellation, could no longer recognise the once familiar aspect of his native country; and his surprise was increased by the appearance of a large cross triumphantly erected over the principal of shades and echoes that are memory's being; at the country we hear not, and we see not series. father's manse a clean scoured wooden stool, on which she used to allow him to draw with a coarse carpenter's pencil, and then scrub it out to be ready for another day.

When Lord Mulgrave's pictures were sold at Christie's, Wilkie waited in the nemety of the compassionate woman, and the legend of the memory of the compassionate woman, and the legend of the memory of the compassionate woman, and the legend of the memory of the compassionate woman, and the legend of the memory of the compassionate woman, and the legend of the legend of the legend of the sale It and the legend of the legend of the legend of the legend of the legend, she triumpnantly erected over the principal gate of Ephesus. His singular dress and obsolete language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an ancient medal of Decius, as the current coin of the empire; and Jamblichus on the suspicion of a secret treasure, was dragged before the judge.—

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Their mutual inquiries produced the amaly inquiries prod neighborhood, whilst I attended the sale. It and the legend of the miraculous image, zing discovery, that two centuries were was quite refreshing to see his joy when I continue to be blended in the imaginations returned with a list of prices. The sketches of the people. In the ancient pictures of friends had escaped from the rage of a pa.

The title of one of Mr. Matthew's pieces "Earth, Air and Water," gave rise, here greatlie unlike that of mine own according to Theodore Hook, to a some- Countrie. The heate is greate, the Sun what curious blunder, he despatched one shining verie strong and bright, and for evening a clever and ingenious Scotch acmore than a Month it hath been exceeding quaintance with the newspaper orders to dry, without anie considerable fall of Rain, asked his opinion of the performance. The and the Watercourses are dried up, which Dr, Chalmers was asked by Wilkie, gentleman said that it was rather comical doth bring to mind verie forcibly the lan-Here is a short notice by Collins, in a he said not much, but this he attributed to goe to nothing and perish." The herbage liked the songs-did you not think Math- moreover, there be fewer Flowers to be ews a very droll person?' The gentleman seen. The Fields and Roads are dustie, replied that there were no songs, and that and all things do seem to faint and wax had a good deal of quiet humor certainly, custs sing sharp in the hedges and bushes, and an admirable delivery; he had never and Grasshoppers flie up in clouds, as it seen a more gentlemanly man in his life, were, when one walks over the dry grass bating that, perhaps, he was a little too fat. which they feed upon, and at nightfall Mus-Hook was completely puzzled-a dull en- ketoes are no small torment. Whenever tertainment, no songs, a thin house, and a I doe look forth at noonday, at which time above all, his talent as a colorist was unexceptionable; not only as respected the till a reference to the play-bill showed that and dazzle like that from an hot Furnace, general arrangement of color and tone, but his Scotch friend, having visited the theatre and see the poor flie-bitten Cattell whisking

Two Scriptural Quips. Mr. Ward was much pleased with the verses, saying that they would do honor to concerning the long grace at meat happy, the band of marriage a sacred and symboli

for this very gentleman, when Allston was by entertained Angels unawares. True. very young!'- Memoirs of William Col. my friend,' said Mr. Ward, 'but we don't

almost elapsed since Jamblichus and his hastened to visit the cavern of the Seven If a man does not make new acquaintry of Sacred and Legendary Art. pair .- Johnson.

August ye 10th .- "I find the Summer

'Well, but,' said the editor, 'surely you which they did wear in the earlie Summer; he did not think Mathews so very droll; he old under the intolerable Sun. Great Lohe was quite convinced was no other than must needs call to mind the Summer season the celebrated representation of the great of Old England, the cool sea aire, the soft humorist.

A Mr. R , a wine-merchant, was very intimate with Fauntleroy, and with a green walls, the Trees and Shrubs all clean tone, and its other high qualities. I know few friends was in the habit of dining with and moist, and the Vines and Creepers him frequently. On these occasions, when hanging over walls and gateways, verie the party was not too large, the host would plenteous and beautiful to behold. Ah me! produce some very choice old Lunelle wine, often in these days do I think of Hilton of which R- was exceedingly fond, Grange, with its great Oaks, and cool but Fauntleroy could never be prevailed breezy Hills and Meadows greene the upon to say where he got it or how it could Summer long. I shut mine eyes, and lo! be obtained. When the latter was unlit is all before me like a picture; I see mine der sentence of death, his old associates uncle's grey hairs beneath the Trees, and 'My acquaintance with Mr. Allston be- visited him repeatedly, and at their last my good Aunt standeth in the doorway, and gan in 1814. I was introduced to him by interview, the night before his execution, Cousin Oliver comes up in his field dress, my friend Leslie; and from that moment, R _____, after having bid him farewell from the Croft or the Mill; I can hear his until he left England for America, I saw more of him than of almost any other friend prison passage, returned to the cell, and hoofs ringing along the gravel way. Our I had. Every time I was in his company, said in a low voice to the criminal, 'You'll sweet Chaucer telleth of a Mirrour in the my admiration of his character, and my pardon my pressing the subject, but now, which he that looked did see all his past high estimation of his mind and acquire at all events, my dear friend, you can have Life; that magical Mirrour is no fable, for ments, as well as of his great genius as a no objection to tell me where I can get in the memorie of love old things do return Todeath, and mix with our connatural dust?" painter, increased; and the affectionate some of that Lunelle.'-Life and Remains and showe themselves as features doe in the Glass, with a perfect and most beguiling likeness." — Leaves from "Margaret Smith's Journal," by John G. Whittier. The German House.

"The German house was a holy thing and said she was minded of the Wife of the engagement; holy above man was woman fore. During our stay of about six weeks, Fowls growing cold under her husband's have rendered possible; this was the sacred morning at breakfast a very small puppy were, of the celebrated "Marriage at Cana," ing him that if he did not stop soon, she with divinity than men. In the superstition of their mythology, it was by Paul Veronese. As Leslie had probreast-pocket. Mr. Wells said, 'That is a pretty nosegay.' 'Yes,' said l, 'it is a dog-best opportunities of becoming acquainted with Mr. Phillips, of Rowley, and pions that had deserved to become the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with Mr. Parker of Newbury, and stopping all guests of Woden. The matrons presided Gallery, in 1814. He received the two enabled to partake of the abundance of the time family itself, and in the disposition and hundred pounds premium for his exertions, seas, and treasures hid in the sands .- qualities which have been implanted in his, make up the full and perfect circle of humanity. As an individual, woman, was Mr. Saltonstall told another story of old considered a being of a higher nature; as a member of the state, she was necessarily represented by him upon whom nature had

Correction may reform negligent boys but not amend those who are insensibly

grave had not got it cheap enough? 'Why, adversity, is delightful at home, and unobhe gave me fifteen pounds for it!' When I trusive abroad.

peaceably expired!—Mrs. Jameson's Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art.

ses of his creation.

Mr. Mason and myself were friends.

ishing Adam: -

"I yield it just, said Adam, and submit, But there is yet no other way, besides These painful passages, how we may come

"There is," said Michael, "if thou well observe The rule of-'not too much'-by temperance taught. In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from

Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight; Till many years over thy head return. So may'st thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease Gathered, not harshly plucked; for death mature

-Daniel Webster's remarks on the death of the late Jeremiah Mason.

A Swarm of Locusts. Speaking of natural exhibitions, a fall most awful I have ever seen; and I may be excused for digressing from the immediate thread of my narrative to give my readers some account of that dreadful scourge, which is considered in eastern and southern countries the most unfailing manifestation of the wrath of God. Traveling along the western coast of Africa, 1 once beheld this of Insect Life. terrible infliction. These creatures fell in thousands and tens of thousands around us ing at our feet; yet we were removed from future or the past. But it is the special vocusts rose up under her feet, visible even at tory .- Whittier. a distance as clouds of dust when set in motion by the wind on a stormy day. At the extremity of the field I saw the husbandmen bending over their staffs, and gazing with hopeless eyes upon that host of death, which swept like a destroying angel over the land, and consigned to ruin all the distinguished pointers are passing into the prospects of the year, for wherever that col. distinguished painters are passing into the ing at a great many very fine women; told the gentleman he feared the lad would never do anything as a painter; and advised his following some more congenial pursuit. His friend then convinced him that the solutions of the Scripture said touching.

The ordinary, where they ever raved that femme libre could be wonth for the saxons in England, by John man.—The Saxons in England, by John man.—The Saxons in England, by John man.—The Saxons of the leafy honors of the forest consider what the Scripture said touching influence the golden glories of the harvest perished, and the leafy honors of the forest consider what the Scripture said touching. disappeared. There stood those ruined men, silent and motionless, overwhelmed with times, in the ardor of youth, reach the Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially while, farther on, where some woodland summit of reputation by a bound, either from the prodigal richness of his genius, or from having hit the favor of the moment, reed that the Angels came a horseback!—

Leaves from "Margaret Smith's Journal,"

of many disappointments and schemes oft column, heath set on fire, and trees kindbaffled; and men fail in their schemes not ling into a blaze, testified the general hor. toilsome effort.—Lewes. so much for the want of strength, as from ror of a visitation which the ill-fated inhab-The story of the Seven Sleepers is the the ill direction of it. The weakest living itants endeavored to avert by so frightful a most romantic of the legends of the church. creature, by concentrating his powers on a remedy. They believed that the smoke drink belike, raised a dreadful outcry at

> stinately, so unceasingly around one whom tions the eternity of a tie thus cemented? We are joined together as by nails, which pierce while they unite, but which cannot loud!-Carlyle. be extracted without shivering the wood they have penetrated.

covered requiring to be done, and this is the holy unison with his Creator, should soar to reward of doing it. "Alps upon Alps its fountain of light, untrammeled by the life the following anecdote related arise;" and a life thus devoted becomes dismal influence of an unlettered bigotry. few days since: "An avaricious landor sublime as it approaches His who went sublime, as it approaches His who went The spell of an earthen image ceases to threatened to turn a poor widow out in about doing good. What the expression about doing good. What the expression, manacle the will, or render it subservient the street for non-payment of rent. "God said let there be light and there was to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a beseeching him not to expose herself and the light," is in reference to the sublime of creation, the phrase "He went about doing good" is in regard to the moral regeneration of mankind.—New British Review.

to the dictum of an emperor or the fiat of a pope. Civilisation, in her theme of lettered intelligence, contemns the frequent and debasing appeals once made aloud to passion, and finding that her supplied to the move his stony head cations had no effect to move his stony head cations had no effect to move his stony head. of mankind .- New British Review.

With many persons the early age of life is passed in sowing in their minds the vices that are most suitable to their inclinations; the middle age goes on in nourishing and

D'Argonne.

The two extremes of society, civilised But-sir-political eminence and pro- and barbarous, are here brought together in fessional fame fade away and die with all one common habit. See, in the West Inthings earthly. Nothing of character is dies, the French planter gourmand (and really permanent, but virtue and personal sometimes the English, as his copyist,) worth. They remain. Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself, be- hinges of his worn-out appetite with those longs to both worlds. Real goodness does not attach itself merely to this life, it points of the Palm Weevil; and then turn to the to another world. Political or professional fame cannot last forever, but a conscience arid ground, swallowing, by handfuls, White void of offence before God and man, is an Ants roasted, washed down by Locust soup, inheritance for eternity. Religion, there- or just as often, too hungry or too indolent asked if the rest of the audience laughed; he said not much, but this he attributed to There is no living without it. Religion is these Acridophagi or Locust-eaters, as monthe tie that connects man with his Creator, sters of singularity in their mode of diet. and holds him to his throne. If that tie be Was not 'the Locust after its kind' exall sundered, all broken, he floats away, a pressly allowed for food by the Mosaic worthless atom in the universe, its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, Nature, ever kind and provident, permit desolation, and death. A man with no this insect scourge of humanity to be consense of religious duty is he whom the verted into a medium of supporting human Scriptures describe-in such terse, but life? Since in all countries a prey to their terrific manner—as "living without God in ravages, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Ethiopia the world." Such a man is out of his Egypt and Barbary, locusts are still an proper being, out of the circle of all his article of provision, in more or less extenduties, out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far away, from the purpo- arises our disgust at Insect-feeding? Our king Jamie, of pedantic memory, was said to have pronounced him 'a vera valiant Such, Mr. Chief Justice, was the life, man' who first adventured on eating oysters, and such the death of JEREMIAH MASON. and truly we opine that he must have been For one I would pour out my heart like quite as much a hero in his way, as the water, I would embalm his memory in my dweller in Surinam or the Mauritius, who best affections. His friendship, so long first engulfed a fat Palm Weevil grub .continued, I esteem one of the greatest Why should the Frenchman, wiping his blessings of my life; and I hope that it may mouth after Snail soup, laugh at the Chinabe known hereafter, that-without inter- man smacking his lips after a dish of Silkmission or coolness-for so long a period, worm chryselides; Shrimp-eaters as we are, why should we stare at the locust-feeding He died in old age; not by a violent Ethiop or Arab, and why should he who stroke from the hand of death, not by a has supped off roasted crabs despise a New sudden rupture of the ties of nature, but by Caledonian for seasoning his breakfast with gradual wearing out of life. He enjoyed a relish of roasted Spiders? Instead of through life, indeed, remarkable health .- thanking our stars for our own discrimina-He took competent exercise, loved the open ting taste, let us, then, rather thank Proviair, and avoiding all extreme theories or dence for that omniverous appetite common practices, controlled his conduct and practices, to our race. Herein let us recognise a distice of life by the rules of prudence and tinguished provision by which our brother moderation. His death was, therefore, not man, when located in barren lands, or unlike that described by the Angel admon- overtaken by accidental scarcity, is enabled had become so unpalatable that a class ous progeny of inventions and resources) arst meeting of the large indigenous had should not, in the demand of her votaries and large exotic quadruped—such strate for new modes, have been led to seek more frequently for new materiel out of the Insect Kingdom. This, however, may be reserved for some future time. Cockchafers and chafer grubs may yet become articles for the London spring-market, and Pates de Sauterelles may yet have a place in second courses. The idea is not Utopian, neither is it new; for Dr. Darwin long ago recom- There my men had a feast.—Colonel mended the former as a delicate addition to the list of entremets, and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, who himself dared to venture on the thing unknown, pronounced the large Green Grasshopper to be excellent. And why not? Full of sweet vegetable juices, is it in the education of the whole how fresh imbibed, and in some cases, as in hold! According to the use made of its Aphides, scarcely altered, wherefore should it a pure blessing, or a cause of pain my Insects in the shape of diet be viewed with sin to some concerned. If it be the in abhorrence and disgust, and that forsooth, child, there is danger lest it be too engus by coarse shamble-fed animals living upon ing to the young mother. I believe it has

> The Physician. This life of ours is sorrowful enough at new treasure being equal to her own, and upon us, along the sands on which we its best estate; the brightest phase of it is thing which the constitution of man's were riding, and on the sea that was beat- "sicklied o'er with the pale oast" of the ture, and the arrangements of his busine their most oppressive influence; for a few cation of the Doctor to look only upon the dearly, and sacrifice much for it if he r hundred yards to our right, darkening the shadow—to turn away from the house of mains, as he ought, his wife's first object air, the great innumerable host came on feasting, and go down to that of mourn- but if she neglects his comfort to include slowly and steadily, advancing in a direct ing-to breathe day after day the atmos- in fondling her infant, she is doing with line, and in a mighty moving column. The phere of wretchedness—to grow familiar to both. If her husband no longer fine fall of locusts from this central column with suffering—to look upon humanity diswas so great, that when a cow, directly robed of its pride and glory, robbed of all under the line of flight, attempting ineffectits fictitious ornaments—weak, helpless, him, but a litter of baby-things, and a will tually to graze in the field, approached her naked—and undergoing the last fearful too busy up stairs to come down, or mouth to the grass, there rose immediately metempsychosis from its erect and god-like much engaged with her infant to talk with so dense a swarm, that her head was for image, the living temple of an enshrined him and make him comfortable, there is the moment almost concealed from sight; divinity, to the loathsome clodiand inaniand as she moved along, bewildered by this mate dust. Of what ghastly secrets of Household Education, by Harriet Mor worse than Egyptian plague, clouds of lo- moral and physical disease is he the deposi-

Scarcity of Young Celebrities. It is rather curious at first, to one un-

Smooth and cheerful of aspect are the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last when he suffers, who will sooth min of hope who sorrows, and speak to him of hope who sorrows. familiarities of daily life, but who can mistake their roving glances for the steadfast, tearful, unfathomable eyes of friendship. There was an everlasting truth in the words of that woman, who, when asked why her of that woman, who, when asked why her The which upon perceiving, his mind was love and interest clung so closely, so ob- staggered not a little. "Ha! deuce take it!" cried he, rubbing his eyes, "So it was not weapon into a man's hand, but trail the world neglected, and who perchance the world that was hanging by its feet, him to employ for good purposes whate "I have wept with him." And who quesformer, by whatever name thou art called, the menagerie, and borrow thence the have a care; especially if thou art getting ing principles of his art, We know better

In doing good, more good is always dis-evered requiring to be done and this in the

Confession.

Be not ashamed to confess that you have The study of literature nourshes youth, Sleepers, who related their story, bestowed tances as he advances through life, he will maturing these vices; and the last age con- you need not be ashamed of, that you have and ten pounds, and whether Lord Mul. entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces their benediction, and at the same instant soon find himself left alone. A man cludes in gathering, in pain and anguish, more sense than you had before to see your the bitter fruits of these most accursed seeds. error; more humility to acknowledge it; people think, if you would furnish the bitter fruits of these most accursed seeds. and more grace to correct it-Seed.

I see it now, through bygone years As plainly as of yore! Though grief and age have worn life's page And stained its traces o'er, That fairy home of boyhood's time, When the world was pure and gay,
Comes sweeping back o'er memory's track
As fresh as yesterday. I see again the well-known scene-I tread the path anew Where lily, rose, and eglantine, Commingling fragrance threw; You cannot say I'm weak and old, Or that my locks are gray-I'm hale and young-I stand among The scenes of yesterday! Thou reverend, old, and hallowed oak, I hail thee once again! The stately wave thy branches gave Is solemn now as then, When underneath thy charmed shade I mused the hours away, Nor thought too bright the dreams I made In sunny yesterday. Thou creeping vine, that lov'st to twine Around the cottage door, And weave thy slender, netty arms My chamber lattice o'er-I've clapped my little hands for glee, And thought no vine so gay As the vine that clustered fruits for me In childhood's yesterday! Ye tinted flowers of varied hue, That fringe the walks along-Ye modest plants that hide from view Amidst the blooming throng-I'm bounding down yourgarden slope With my long-forgot 'Hurra!' I'm shouting loud the song of Hope You taught me yesterday Alas! alas! that boyish song, For me, is hushed and still; The blood that danced so light and long Creeps slowly now and chill: My sight grows dim-my limbs growold-The vision fades away: Though bright it seem, 'tis but the dream Of bygone yesterday! to draw supplies from almost every depart of diet was very desirable, and Graha ment of nature. We only marvel that therefore, met them half-way on his hor Gastronomy (than whom even necessity the quadruped inspiring more confidence herself can scarcely boast a more numer- the bird. It was curious to witness to

When we continued our ride in the afe noon three emus that had been feeding the downs came inquisitively forward osity apparently inspiring them with me courage than even the human inhabites Unfortunately for these birds, our beau objects to each other-on the wide plats where either of them could

The Emus and the Horse

BY CHARLES WILTON,

One of the emus was easily shot from the horse's side, and, that evening being be

Saturday night of a very laborious west we were not slow in seeking out a slow snot by the side of a pond in the river be T. Mitchell's Expedition to the Interior Tropical Australia.

A Caution to the Young Nother, When the child is born what an

stall-fed oxen and sty-fed swine. - Episodes pens oftener than anybody knows that the

Pepys at Church.

After dinner, I by water alone there did entertain myself with my persp tive glass up and down the church, by wh had the great pleasure of seeing and what with that, and sleeping, I pas away the time till sermon was done. away to my boat, and up with it as far Barne Elmes, reading of Mr. Evelyn's pleasure saw some gallant ladies and peop come with their bottles, and basket, a chairs, and form, to sup under the trees, the waterside, which was mighty please so home. - Pepys' Diary.

cation is to train a child out of bad habit Intolerance should never hold in fettered into good, and reading or writing and transce the division with the division w

but reposes for security upon the more gentle dictates of a wise humanity.—Jev-ish Chronicle.

cations had no effect to move his source, cations had no effe

A cripple in the way, out travels a 100 man or a post out of the way. - Ben Jos

The mind has more room in it than most apartments .- Gray's Letters.